

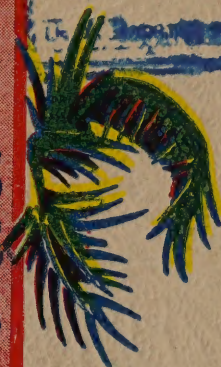
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Australia
1934

LOGUE

FOR 1934.



ROSES
CITRUS FRUITS
PALMS
GRAPE VINES
ORNAMENTALS
SMALL FRUITS
ETC



RECEIVED
★ AUG 13 1934 ★

E. Sangbecker
ROSE & FRUIT TREE SPECIALIST
BUNDABERG
PHONE
454



1934



CATALOGUE

This Catalogue Cancels all Previous Issues

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Conditions of Sale.—I believe that all Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc., sold by me are of the description and kind specified by me at the time of sale; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, I give no undertaking that such Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc., will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and I make all sales subject to this condition. I further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us and the money will be refunded. No complaint can be entertained unless made immediately on receipt of plants.

Orders.—All orders are generally executed a day or two after being received. All parcels addressed to a Railway Sid-ing have to be prepaid at Bundaberg, freight should therefore be added; it is also cheaper to prepay railage. Growers who intend planting Citrus in the Spring should book their orders early. It is not uncommon that booking is left till the land is ready, when very often the sorts required are sold.

Remittances.—Except when customers have an account with us, all orders must be accompanied by remittance, which should be made in postal notes or money order, cheques must have 6d. exchange added. We also send C.O.D., either by rail or post, in which case the extra cost of C.O.D. will be added.

TERMS OF BUSINESS (Continued)

Ordering Instructions.—To save possible errors and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue, write address legibly, be sure and sign your name, as it is not uncommon to receive letters, often with remittances, without name.

Packing is done with utmost care; we have a trained staff and every facility in our large packing shed, and all plants as a rule, arrive in good order.

Substitution.—To avoid disappointment, please state when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not; some varieties are bound to be out of stock as the season advances, and plain instructions will save disappointment.

Our Nursery is situated four miles from Bundaberg; the telephone line from Maryborough Road leads direct to the Nursery. Inspection is cordially invited.

All Trees offered are under the supervision of the Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and Stock. All spraying is done regularly with a power spray, ensuring absolutely clean trees.

Despatch.—If not expressly stated we forward all parcels under 28lb. by passenger or mail train; there are two rates, "prepaid" and "to pay." The latter costs 25 per cent. more, so customers are requested to enclose cost of railage when ordering.

Executing Orders.—All orders are usually executed promptly on receipt, forwarding for the proper railway days for the various railway lines, and avoiding arrival of plants over Sunday.

Special Propagation.—We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for clients from seedlings or selected strains; in every orchard there are some trees better than others. We are budding Citrus from January till April, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and remove all leaves and wrap in moist hay.

Cost of Freight.—No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the cost of, say 12 Fruit Trees. Trees vary in size and weight, and the exact cost will not be known till trees are packed. 12 Fruit Trees weigh from 14lb. to 28lb., and the freight depends then on the milage. We are printing elsewhere a rate list of prepaid parcels for your convenience.

Further Progress of LANGBECKER'S NURSERY

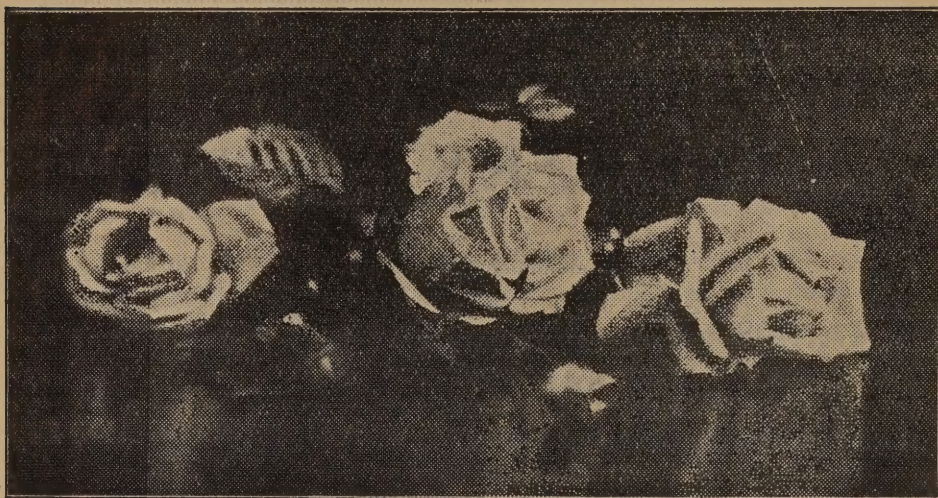
THANKS to the continued and increased support and kind recommendation of our many clients, further progress has been possible.

Realising that irrigation is of paramount importance, we have again improved our irrigation system and have much pleasure submitting a photo elsewhere in this Catalogue, showing our modern application of water. Instead of pumping with the tractor, we now have installed a 14 h.p. Twin Cylinder Diesel engine to drive the dynamo for pumping and lighting purposes.

We also found it necessary to enlarge our modern packing shed and also add a commodious implement shed to house the many new farm implements we found necessary to introduce to cope with the increased area under cultivation. Hundreds of pounds had to be expended that way.

To cope with future developments we acquired an additional 160 acres of highly suitable soil, six acres of which have just been cleared and are being brought under cultivation.

A visit to our Nursery will be appreciated.



ROSES



A SELECTION OF SUITABLE AND POPULAR VARIETIES

May be Made from the following List :

RED—Dwarfs.—Etoile de Holland, Etoile de France, Francis Scott Key, General McArthur, Hadley, Herman Neuhoff, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Rhea Reid, Star of Queensland, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Gen. Jansen, Red Radiance, E. G. Hill, McGredy's Scarlet, Daily Mail Scented, Editor McFarland, Sensation.

Climbers.—Australian Beauty, Black Boy, Clg. Laurent Carle, Miss Marion Manifold, Clg. Hoosier Beauty, Clg. Hadley, Clg. Daily Mail Scented, Clg. Red Radiance.

PINK—Dwarfs.—America, Columbia, J. L. Mock, Lady Ursula, Mdm. Abel Chateney, Mdm. P. Euler, Maman Cochet, Mary Van Houtte, My Maryland Radiance, Rosemary, W. R. Smith, Yvonne Vacherot, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Pink Pearl.

Climbers.—Clg. Columbia, Clg. Mdm. Abel Chateney, Clg. Mdm. Isaac Piere, Clg. Maman Cochet, Clg. Rosemary Sachsengruss.

WHITE and LIGHT COLOURS.—F. K. Druschki, Grace Molyneaux, K. A. Victoria, Kooteney, Mabel Drew, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. Herbert Stephens, White Lord Tarquin, White Maman Cochet, Louise Crette, White Ensign, Koenigin Louise, Molly Sharman Crawford.

Climbers.—Clg. K. A. Victoria, La Marque, Clg. Mrs. Herb. Stephens.

YELLOW—Dwarfs.—Alex. Hill Gray, Eli Hartman, Elegante, Geo. Schwartz, Lady Hillingdon, Lillian Moore, Margaret D. Hamill,

Rev. F. Page Roberts, Golden Dawn, Marie Adelaide de Luxemburg, Lady Roberts, Yellow Druschki.

Climbers.—Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechal Neil, Clg. Sunburst.

COPPERY and COMBINATION SHADES—Dwarfs.—Dorothy Page Roberts, Hugo Roller, Lady Dixon, Lady Roberts, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Mona Hunting, Penelope, Souv. Stella Gray, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mdm. Constance Sangacrt.

Climber.—Mdm. Jules Gravereaux, Clg. Ophelia.

Rose Culture in Brief

All Roses are expertly packed and arrive as a rule in first-class condition, no matter the distance. It is essential that the roots are kept moist and well protected after unpacking the parcel; exposure to air and sun are sure to cause losses.

SOIL : Roses will grow in almost any soil, a medium deep loam will suit them best. Light soil may be improved by a liberal application of cow manure and heavy soil by the application of stable manure or ashes. Extra heavy soil requires the addition of some manure, leaf mould and lime. The poor sandy soil that is found in so many Bundaberg gardens is best improved by trenching and mixing a load or two of red scrub soil with the sandy soil.

SITUATION : Roses should preferably be planted in a bed by themselves where they can get plenty of sun; shady and protected positions encourage the growth of mildew and black spot.

PLANTING : It will be found best to plant with the union of the bud and stock one or two inches below the soil, spread the roots well out, fill the hole half up with fine soil, then tramp well down and water thoroughly. When this has drained away, fill up the hole with dry soil; it is not necessary to water every night, but when watering, the soil should be taken away a little around the plant, well soaked, and then the dry soil replaced. Remember, cultivation without watering will do more good than watering without cultivation. Always work up the bed after rain or watering; this will conserve the moisture in the ground and the loose soil on top prevents that moisture from escaping. There is no need for a heavy hoe to loosen the soil, a light fork hoe or "Norrerross" cultivator can be worked by a lady. If, for some cause, a few days after planting the rose plant appears to be shrivvelling, cut the stem back about three inches, then cover completely over with moist soil for three days, after which the plant will usually be found to have recovered.

MANURING : Good cow manure is considered the best, but as this is not always available, chemical fertilisers will have to be used. Specially prepared fertilisers are usually put up in small

packages. This should be applied at least a month or longer after planting.

PREPARATION OF GROUND : As a rule it is not necessary to trench the bed as roses are surface feeders; where necessary drainage will be of advantage. To put stones, tins, etc., at the bottom of the plant holes is worse than useless, as it only serves as a reservoir for water to accumulate.

WATERING : This is best done by scooping out a saucer-like depression around the stems and soak the plant well, afterwards filling in the dry soil. Do this once or twice a week.

SPRAYING : Roses are of course subject to disease, the most common of which is mildew, the leaves showing a whitish frost-like appearance. Prevention is easier than cure. Lime and sulphur solution sprayed once a month is a good preventive and will keep the plants also free from scale, and if a nicotine preparation such as Black Leaf 40 is added, will kill any aphids. Where the stem of the roses are covered with white scale, a painting with lime and sulphur solution will be found beneficial.

Failure of Roses and Citrus Trees

Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers sometimes report lack of success.

The failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking. To not tramping or firming the roots when planting.

The common mistake of putting fresh stable manure or fertilizer in contact with the roots when planting.

Acid soil, due to not liming sour ground. Lack of drainage causing sodden soil conditions.

Overwatering, especially on soils that are not naturally well drained, twice a week is usually enough for young roses. The soil should be lightly removed around the plant; soak well, and replace dry soil.

It is inadvisable to plant Roses in ground that grew Roses before without renewing the soil first.

Lack of cultivation after planting is another cause of failure, so is planting too high or too deep. The union of the bud and stock should be one or two inches below the soil.

Excessive animal manure causing sourness.

Very often the nursery man is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after the season is over, the balance of unsold roses is transplanted under the worst conditions with hardly any loss. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plant as a rule.

DIE BACK IN ROSES

This causes often much concern and has been especially bad last season in newly planted Roses.

There are several reasons for this; lack of proper preparation of the land, faulty planting, excessive manuring causing sour soil condition, too deep or too loose planting. Do not allow tall growing Annuals to grow in the same bed as the Roses, they will rob the Roses of sunlight, moisture and food.

Heavy frosts after planting are also responsible for die back; if this happens, cut back the plants to a few eyes and protect the stem with straw.

Another cause of Die Back is a fungus in the soil, resulting from old wood in the ground such as fencing posts, old stumps, wood heap refuse, stable manure mixed with sawdust should therefore be avoided.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Rose

SPECIAL NOTICE

1/- EACH; 10/- DOZEN. CASH WITH ORDER

This price is for Cash with Order.

The Cost of Railage for 1 to 3 Roses is /9

The Cost of Railage for 4 to 6 Roses is 1/

The Cost of Railage for 7 to 9 Roses is 1/3

The Cost of Railage for 10 to 12 Roses is 1/6

The Cost by Parcel Post for 1 to 3 Roses is 1/

The Cost by Parcel Post for 4 to 6 Roses is 1/3

The Cost by Parcel Post for 7 to 9 Roses is 1/6

The Cost by Parcel Post for 10 to 12 Roses is 1/9

Postage or Railage should always be added. It is 25 per cent. cheaper to prepay Railage at the sender's station.

NOTE: My Roses will be ready to send out in May. As the Season advances the stock of some varieties of Roses must be exhausted; in which case I shall take the liberty of making up the number required with other good sorts, unless I receive instructions to the contrary.

Permanent Ivory Labels will be supplied at 1d. Each

ALADDIN (H.T.).—Coppery Yellow, changing to orange yellow, very fragrant, medium grower.

- ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.).**—Lemon Yellow, vigorous and erect, strongly perfumed, very free flowering.
- ALICE STERN (H.T.).**—Well Formed Buds of a light yellow colour, flowers large and full.
- AMBER (H.T.).**—A Yellow Sport from Ophils'a; buds long and pointed; tea scent.
- AMERICA.**—Long and Pointed Buds, rose pink flowers, nearly thornless; good grower.
- ANTONIE REVOIRE (H.T.).**—Pale Rosy Flesh, deeper in centre, camelia shaped, mildew proof foliage.
- AROMA (H.T.).**—Bright Red Flowers; semi double; of sweet fragrance.
- ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.).**—Deep Apricot Tinted Salmon, long buds, shapely flowers.
- ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.).**—Flesh Pink, showing Yellow base; like Mdm. Butterfly.
- BEAUTY OF STAPLEFORD (H.T.).**—Deep Rose, carmine centre; good garden rose.
- BETTY (H.T.).**—Good Grower, long and pointed buds of a pale flesh colour.
- BETTY UPRITCHARD (H.T.).**—A Beautiful Semi-Double Rose, well formed buds of a delicate pink colour, good grower.
- BRITISH QUEEN (H.T.).**—Pure White, medium grower.
- BRIARCLIFF (H.T.).**—A Sport of Columbia; said to be more floriferous, with a longer bud than its parent plant.
- CANBERRA (H.T.).**—Coral Pink; sweetly scented and of erect growth
- CHAS. P. KILHAM (PERN).**—Brilliant Orange Red, long stems, rich colour.
- CHRISTINE DE NO'NE (H.T.).**—Deep Rosy Crimson, large and full.
- CHRISTOPHE WEIGAND (H.T.).**—Pale Pink, inside Flesh White; large and full flowers, good grower.
- CHAS. P. KILHAM (H.T.).**—Brilliant Orange Red, long stems, rich colour, does well, recommended.
- CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.).**—Biscuit Chrome and Wavy White.
- COLUMBIA (H.T.).**—Rich Deep Pink; long stems; blooms carried erect; free blooming; one of the best.
- COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (T.T.).**—Salmon Pink; mildews somewhat.
- DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.).**—Rosy Pink; large full blooms; but growth is poor in Queensland.
- DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.).**—Rich Velvety Crimson; of good shape; blooms free and fragrant.
- DEAN HOLE (H.T.).**—Silvery Pink; double blooms; Exhibition rose.
- DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.).**—Coppery Pink Suffused Apricot; full blooms; good growth.
- DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND (H.T.).**—Warm Rose Pink; tall growing; not too free.
- DRUSCHKI RUBRA (H.T.).**—Seedling from F. K. Druschki and another rose growth similar to F. K. Druschki.
- DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.).**—Intense Saffron Yellow, with long pointed buds, dark green foliage, semi-double.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.).—Dainty Clear Rose; free flowering; not a good grower.

EARL BEATTY (H.T.).—Deep Crimson; sweetly scented; similar to General McArthur.

EARL HAIG (H.T.).—Deep Reddish Crimson; rather flat; erect and branching.

EDGAR M. BURNETT (H.T.).—Flesh Tinted Rose; good for Exhibition; style of J. L. Mock; but not such good grower.

EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.).—Erect vigorous growth; Dark Green Foliage; colour Bright Rose, shaded Salmon; good grower and promising well. 2/- each.

E. G. HILL (H.T.).—Glowing Scarlet; very free and of good form; flowers produced on long stem; recommended as one of the best.

E. J. MOLLER (H.T.).—A Queensland Variety; colour Red, deepening to Black; full and free.

ELI HARTMAN (H.T.).—Old Golden Yellow; vigorous; mildew proof; recommended.

ELEGANTE (T.).—Sulphur Yellow; long buds; better than Sunburst.

EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.).—Clear Cerise with an Orange Flush; long buds; opening well.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.).—Velvety Crimson; well known rose; a little darker than Laurent Carle.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND (H.T.).—Dark Red; very fragrant; double to semi-double; a valuable acquisition; one of the best red roses; highly recommended.

ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.).—Shrimp Pink to Coral Pink; large blooms, with high pointed centre.

FASCINATION (H.T.).—Rose Cerise shaded Yellow; of good shape and good grower.

FEHLBERG ROSA DRUSCHKI (H.T.).—This novelty is claimed to be the best Seedling of F. K. Druschki; blooms are large and carried on long stem; colour, Brilliant Bright Pink.

FLOREX (H.T.).—The long pointed buds open to a brilliant shade of Coral, deepening to Carmine.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.).—Large, full rose, of great substance, deep Cherry colour; flowers carried erect; recommended.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.).—Snowy White; the largest white rose; a very rank grower; the long canes should be horizontally pegged down, which will produce a mass of flowers.

GAITY (H.T.).—The expanding bud is a brilliant shade of Orange Vermillion; and beautiful foliage.

GENERAL GALLIENI (H.T.).—Deep Red, shaded Yellow; very free flowering; the flowers are, however, seldom of good shape.

GENERAL McARTHUR (H.T.).—Rich Crimson; full blooms; scented.

GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSEN (H.T.).—Glowing Deep Carmine; very free flowering; a strong grower; recommended.

GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.).—Velvety Black Crimson; good Exhibition rose, and a rank grower; should be treated as a climber; liable to mildew.

- GEORGE SCHWARTZ (H.T.).**—Canary Yellow; buds long and pointed; semi-double.
- GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.).**—Buff Shaded Orange Lemon; full and free flowering; good grower.
- GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.).**—This new variety was raised in Australia; a very vigorous grower; colour Rich Sunflower Yellow, heavily flushed with Deep Old Rose; does exceptionally well in Queensland; highly recommended.
- GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.).**—Golden Yellow, shading brighter at the edges; good shape; long stems.
- GRACE MOLYNEAUX (H.T.).**—Creamy Apricot; sweet perfume; good grower.
- GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.).**—Brilliant Coppery Pink; inside petals Yellow Fawn; base Yellow.
- GUSTAV GRUNEWALD (H.T.).**—A good garden rose of Bright Carmine Pink blooms; full and vigorous grower.
- GWEN NASH (H.T.).**—Very large; semi-double; lovely Pink; rank grower; the blooms are much admired.
- GIpsy LASS.**—Rich Scarlet flower; globellar and full; good garden rose. 2/-.
- HADLEY (H.T.).**—Undoubtedly the best Red Rose to date; very free blooming, blooms carried erect; its rich fragrance and mildew proof foliage have made it the most widely known rose; highly recommended.
- HARRY KIRK (H.T.).**—Sulphur Yellow; but fading in sunlight.
- HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.).**—Intense Crimson Maroon; semi-double; first class rose.
- HILDA (H.T.).**—Deep Pink; full blooms and growth good.
- HIS MAJESTY (H.T.).**—Dark Crimson, shaded Deep Vermillion; but not very free flowering.
- HERMAN NEUHOFF (H.T.).**—A Dark Scarlet; sport of Gen. Sup. Jansen; good garden rose.
- HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.).**—Glowing Crimson with darker shadings; free; large and full; recommended.
- HUGO ROLLER (H.T.).**—Lemon Yellow, edge Crimson; very much like Penelope, but mildew proof, and good grower.
- JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.).**—Carmine and Imperial Pink; large double flowers, on long stems; recommended.
- JOSEPH HILL (H.T.).**—Orange Yellow, shaded Pink and Copper.
- K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.).**—Pure White; an old favourite for garden and exhibition; one of the best.
- KOENIGIN CAROLA (H.T.).**—Colour, Satiny Rose; reverse of petals Silvery White; double blooms.
- KOENIGIN LOUISE (H.T.).**—Clear White; the raisers of this new rose describe it as a greatly improved K. A. Victoria; a very full rose.
- KOOTENEY (H.T.).**—Creamy White; large full blooms; a vigorous grower; recommended.
- K. OF K.**—Intense Scarlet; large velvety petals; vigorous grower; semi-double.

- LADY ASHTON (H.T.).**—Pale Rose Du Barri, shading to Yellow.
- LADY COVENTRY (H.T.).**—Vermillion, shaded Blue; large and handsome.
- LADY HELEN MAGNOLA (H.T.).**—Bright Crimson; dark markings; sweetly scented; semi-double.
- LADY HILLINGTON (T.).**—Orange Yellow; buds long and pointed; free flowering; recommended.
- LADY ROBERTS (T.).**—Reddish Apricot; good shape; bushy growth; mildew proof foliage.
- LADY URSULA (H.T.).**—Flesh Pink; very free flowering and healthy grower.
- LA FRANCE (H.T.).**—Bright Lilac Rose; does not always grow well.
- LAURENT CARLE (H.T.).**—Brilliant Velvety Carmine; one of the best for garden and exhibition. Can also be supplied as a climber; both recommended.
- LEON XIII. (H.T.).**—White Tinted Lemon; free flowering.
- LILLIAN MOORE (H.T.).**—Deep Pure Indian Yellow; good garden rose.
- LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.).**—A descendant from Rosa Gigantea; free flowering; long buds.
- LORD CHARLEMONT.**—Good garden rose of Clear Crimson colour; full flowers; sweetly scented.
- LOUISE CRETTE (H.T.).**—Very large and full; pure White, Cream centre; vigorous; similar to F. K. Druschki.
- MABEL DREW (H.T.).**—Creamy, passing to Yellow; with deep green foliage; good grower.
- MABEL TURNER (H.T.).**—Large flowers; full and well formed; colour, Deep Salmon Pink.
- MDM. ABEL CHATENEY (H.T.).**—Carmine, shaded Vermillion; very free flowering; first class rose; recommended.
- MDM. BUTTERFLY.**—Bright Pink, Apricot, and Gold; rich perfume; semi-double.
- MDM. CONSTANCE SOUPERT (T.).**—Apricot, shaded Peach; buds long and pointed.
- MDM. JULES BOUCHE (H.T.).**—Salmon White, centre shaded Pink; long buds.
- MDM. JULES CROLEZ (H.T.).**—Satin Chinese Pink; very free flowering.
- MDM. P. EULER (H.T.).**—Vermillion Pink; good garden rose; full and erect.
- MAMAM COCHET (H.T.).**—Flesh coloured rose; an old favourite.
- MARGARET DICKSON HAMIL (H.T.).**—Delicate Maize Straw colour; large globular blooms.
- MARIE ADELAIDE GRAND DUCHESS DE LUXEMBURG (H.T.).**—Orange Yellow; of good form; flower carried erect; fair growth.
- MARIE VAN HOUTE (H.T.).**—Pale Lemon Yellow, edged with Rose; an old favourite.
- MARY COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER (H.T.).**—Warm Crimson Carmine; full and strong grower; very free and fragrant.

- McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.).**—Flowers Rosy Cerise; full of good shape; dark green foliage; this rose does very well; highly recommended.
- MEDEA (H.T.).**—Lemon, Yellow centre; globular flower; liable to ball.
- MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.).**—The flowers are a shade of dark Orange and Apricot; reverse of petals is often Bronze; very striking colour.
- MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD.**—Delicate Eau-de-nil White; moderate grower.
- MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.).**—Long buds of a Reddish Salmon tint; dark green foliage; recommended.
- MRS. B. R. CANT (H.T.).**—Deep Rose; very full and strong grower; well known rose.
- MRS. DUDLEY CROSS.**—Pale Chamois Yellow; nearly thornless; good bloomer; mildew proof foliage.
- MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.).**—Reddish Apricot; base Coppery Yellow; semi-double; sweetly scented.
- MRS. FOLEY HOBBS (T.).**—Ivory White, tinged Pink; and sweetly scented.
- MRS. FORDE (H.T.).**—Deep Carmine Rose; large flower and healthy grower.
- MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER.**—Clear Rose; very large; well formed blooms; moderate grower.
- MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.).**—Creamy White; centre Buff; good grower and free flowering.
- MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.).**—White with Fawn and Pink shadings; free flowering; semi-double; good garden rose.
- MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON.**—Creamy White; good for garden or show; double blooms.
- MRS. H. WINNETT (H.T.).**—A beautiful double Red Rose; free flowering and mildew proof.
- MRS. McKELLAR (H.T.).**—Delicate Pure Canary; large semi-double flowers.
- MRS. MONA HUNTING.**—Deep Chamois Yellow with Silver centre; medium sized and full.
- MY MARYLAND (H.T.).**—A very free blooming double rose; colour Bright Salmon Pink.
- OPHELIA (H.T.).**—Salmon Flesh, shaded Rose and Yellow; fragrant, and free; semi-double.
- PEGGY BELL (H.T.).**—An ever-blooming variety; very similar to Betty Upritchard; good grower.
- PADRE (H.T.).**—Coppery Scarlet; flushed Yellow at base; strong upright growth; semi-double.
- PENELOPE (T.).**—Cream Tipped, Dark Rose; requires good soil and liable to mildew.
- PERLE DES JARDIN (T.).**—Straw colour; large and full.
- PINK PEARL.**—Rose Pink, shaded Red; very free and full; strong growth.
- PEACE (H.T.).**—Blush, Creamy White; very vigorous and prolific.

- RADIANCE (H.T.).**—Undoubtedly the most popular Pink garden rose. The colour is Silvery Pink inside, whilst the outside is soft Carmine. The flowers are double and fragrant, produced on long stems and thrives in the poorest soil; highly recommended.
- RED RADIANCE (H.T.).**—Identical to Pink Radiance, but the colour, which is Cerise Red. Has the same good points as the Pink variety, and should find a place in every garden.
- RED LETTER DAY.**—Semi-single variety; Scarlet Crimson; strong grower.
- RHEA REID (H.T.).**—Cerise Crimson; double blooms; mildew proof foliage; good garden rose.
- REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.).**—Large double blooms; rich Yellow colour; reverse rich Salmon, shaded Carmine and Yellow; foliage is mildew proof; likes good soil; but only a moderate grower.
- ROSELANDIA (H.T.).**—A Yellow sport from Golden Ophelia; free flowering; large flower.
- ROSE MARIE (H.T.).**—Rich Rose Pink; very free; fragrant and mildew proof; good for garden and exhibition.
- SENSATION (H.T.).**—Scarlet Crimson, Maroon markings; large double flowers; pointed buds.
- SOUV. DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.).**—Deep Carmine double blooms of good substance; good for garden or exhibition; mildew proof.
- SOUV. DE ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.).**—A fine variety; upright growth; bloom large and globular; colour Deep Scarlet, shaded Maroon.
- SOUV. STELLA GRAY (T.).**—Deep Orange and Salmon Crimson; semi-double; fragrant.
- STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.).**—Rich Velvety Crimson; strong and free flowering; a well known sort.
- SUNBURST (H.T.).**—Long buds of Deep Yellow; semi-double.
- SHOT SILK (H.T.).**—A beautiful rose; Cherry Cerise; overlaid with Salmon Orange; poor grower.
- TALISMAN (H.T.).**—A new variety; Scarlet Pink, Gold and Copper; a very fine colour; decorative only.
- THE BRIDE.**—White; sometimes tinted Rose; very much like White Mamam Cochet.
- UNA WALLACE.**—Cherry Rose, without shading; good double blooms and free flowering; sweet perfume.
- WARRIOR.**—Rosy Blood Red buds; semi-double; strong grower.
- W. C. GAUNT.**—Scarlet Crimson; of a good shape; double and free flowering.
- WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.).**—Pure White; very free flowering; first class rose.
- WHITE LORD TARQUIN.**—White; good bloom; always in flower.
- WHITE MAMAM COCHET.**—Creamy White; tipped Pink; should be in every garden.
- WHITE MALMAISON.**—White; full bloom; dwarf growth; old variety

W. R. SMITH.—Creamy White, shaded Pink; flowers large and full; strong grower.

YELLOW DRUSCHKI.—Pale Creamy Yellow; very full; good bloom.

YVONNE VACHEROT.—Porcelain White, suffused soft Pink; free bloomer.

YVES DRUHEN (H.T.).—A very Dark Velvety Red; strongly perfumed; good grower.

Polyantha Roses (Cluster Roses)

BERT. HINKLER.—Pink, White centre; large single blooms.

CECIL BRUNNER.—Rose, Yellowish centre.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Pearly White, centre Carmine.

ERNA VON TESCHENDORF.—Bright Crimson; a fine massing variety; recommended.

FAIRY PET.—Pure White.

FIREBALL.—Reddish Orange; a bright firey red.

FRANK LEDDY.—Carmine Lake; good.

GLORIA MUNDI.—Glowing Orange; a sport from Orleans.

GOLD LACHS.—Golden Salmon; very distinct colouring; large trusses.

HOLLANDIA.—Blood Red Rosetti-like Flowers; nice sprays.

IDEAL.—Dark Crimson; at times Scarlet.

KIRSTEN POULSEN.—A seedling of Orleans; single flowers of Bright Scarlet colour.

LEONIE LAMESH.—Coppery Red

MDLLE. DE FAVRE.—Dark Red; single.

MAD. JULES GOUCHALT.—Vermillion; shaded Orange and Red; open flowers; good.

MISS EDITH CAVILL.—Scarlet Crimson.

MERVEILLE DE ROUGES.—Bright Crimson; very free.

MRS. SPENCER BROWN.—single; Pink; medium flowers.

ORLEANS.—Brilliant Geranium Red; White centre.

OUR ALLIES.—White, shaded Pink; a grand variety.

PAUL CRAMPPEL.—Scarlet Orange colour; showy.

PERLE DE OR.—Nankeen Yellow.

RED PET.—Bright Dark Crimson.

SALMON SPRAY.—Rich Salmon Pink; sweetly scented.

TIP TOP.—Golden Yellow, tipped Cerise.

SECATEURS.—Best Make; Finest Steel; as used in the Nursery, 7/6 each; with Double Knives, 12/6 each.

PRUNING KNIVES.—Of High Quality, 7/6 each.

BUDDING KNIVES.—6/6 and 7/6 each.

Climbing Roses

- AMY JOHNSON.**—Named after the great lady flyer. A strong grower; good foliage; sweetly scented; of a lovely shade of Pink.
- AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY.**—Rich Crimson; handsome foliage, and sweetly scented.
- BLACK BOY.**—Deep Crimson; darkest climber; large blooms; and very vigorous; mildew proof foliage.
- Clg. COLUMBIA.**—A climbing sport of the well known Dwarf variety.
- Clg. DAILY MAIL SCENTED.**—A climbing sport of the Dwarf Daily Mail Scented; rich deep Velvety Red, with a Scarlet Sheen.
- Clg. DEAN HOLE.**—A strong climbing variety of Dean Hole.
- Clg. HADLEY.**—A climbing sport of the well known Red Hadley Rose, a true climber; recommended.
- Clg. HOOSIER BEAUTY.**—Identical in colour to the Dwarf variety, which is a glowing crimson, with dark shadings.
- Clg. K. A. VICTORIA.**—Pure White, yellowish centre; sometimes a good climbing habit, at other times only moderate.
- Clg. LAURENT CARLE.**—A strong growing climbing sport of the popular Laurent Carle. It is free flowering and mildew proof; recommended.
- Clg. MDM. ABEL CHATENEY.**—A climbing sport of the well known Dwarf variety.
- Clg. MAD. ISAAC PIERRE.**—Deep coral pink; free flowering and a good grower.
- Clg. MADAM SEGOND WEBER.**—Rosy salmon; vigorous; full double bloom.
- Clg. MAMAN COCHET.**—Flesh coloured rose.
- Clg. MRS. HERB STEPHENS.**—Large, fairly full, snow white flower; a sport from Mrs. Herb Stephens; true climber.
- Clg. NEPHETOS.**—Pure white; much preferred for floral work; classed as a climber, but only a moderate grower.
- Clg. OPHELIA.**—Genuine climbing habit; colour salmon, flesh, shaded rose, and yellow; scented.
- Clg. PERLE DES JARDIN (T.).**—Vigorous climber; colour, canary yellow, deepening to straw yellow.
- Clg. PERLE DE OR.**—Clg. Polyantha, but only a moderate grower; suitable as a dwarf; very free flowering; colour Nankin yellow.
- Clg. PENELOPE.**—A climbing sport of Penelope; with its Crimson outer petals and creamy centre.
- Clg. RADIANCE.**—Has the same good points of the Dwarf variety; and is well worth planting.
- Clg. RED RADIANCE.**—Same as Radiance, only difference in colour.
- Clg. ROSEMARY (H.T.).**—A new climbing variety; colour peach pink; well shaped blooms; fragrant; mildew proof foliage.
- Clg. SUNBURST.**—A strong climbing sport with long shapely buds of deep yellow; free bloomer.

- Clg. SOUV. DE LA MALMAISON.**—A well known old variety; flesh pink; strong grower.
- Clg. WHITE MAMAN COCHET.**—Colour same as Dwarf.
- Clg. WHITE LORD TARQUIN.**—A free flowering sport of the well known Dwarf variety; good grower.
- CLOTH OF GOLD.**—Pale yellow; strong grower.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER.**—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters.
- GOLDEN VISION.**—Golden yellow flower; bright green foliage; strong grower.
- LA MARQUE.**—A well known white climbing rose; flowers are in clusters.
- MAD. DRIOUT.**—Red and white; a striped variety; strong grower.
- MD. JULES GRAVEREAUX.**—Deep yellow, centre rosy peach; good bloomer.
- MARSCHAL NEIL.**—Deep golden yellow; a well known sort.
- MISS MARION MANIFOLD.**—Rich velvety scarlet; a valuable double rose; free flowering.
- REV. T. C. COLE.**—A yellow climber; flowers small, but full.
- SACHSENGRUSS.**—A nearly thornless climber; flesh coloured and as big as Frau K. Druschki in size.
- WHITE BANKSIA.**

Dahlia Cultural Suggestions

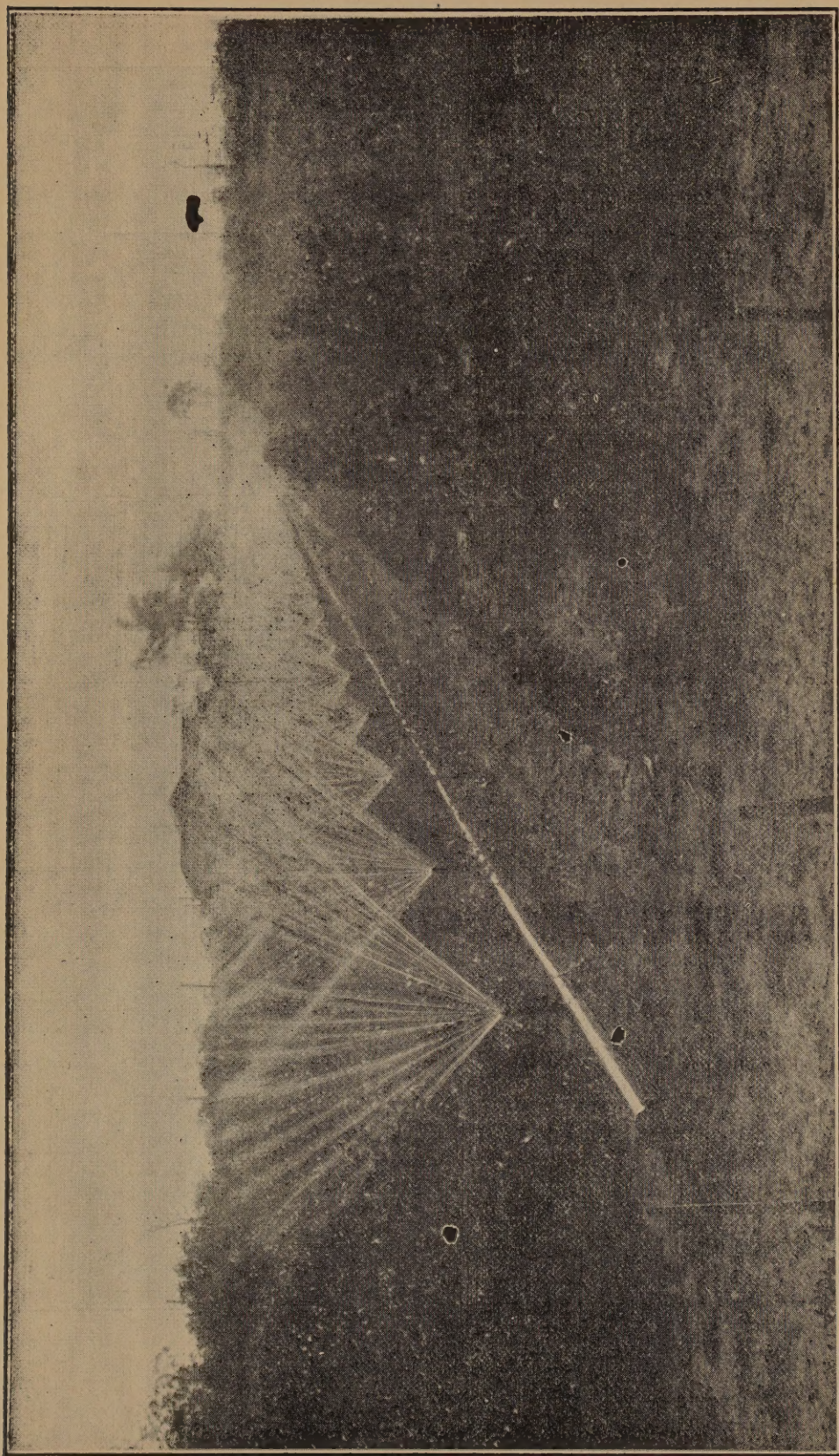
TIME OF PLANTING.—From September till December is the right time for Queensland conditions to plant dry tubers. As a rule, we only send out tubers that are shooting, so there should really be no losses. It is advisable to shade for a few days, but water young plants sparingly or they will rot.

GROUND PREPARATION.—When Dahlias are to be grown in beds and borders by themselves—and they are best grown in this way—opportunity occurs to manure the soil and dig over to a fair depth, and the more weed and green stuff can be dug in the better. Leave in a rough state to allow air and sun to penetrate; a dressing of lime whilst in the rough, just before planting, is beneficial. An application of a well balanced mixture of fertiliser about flowering time will help a great deal.

METHOD OF PLANTING.—Plant tubers 1 or 2 inches below the surface. Drive in 1 x 1 stakes before planting.

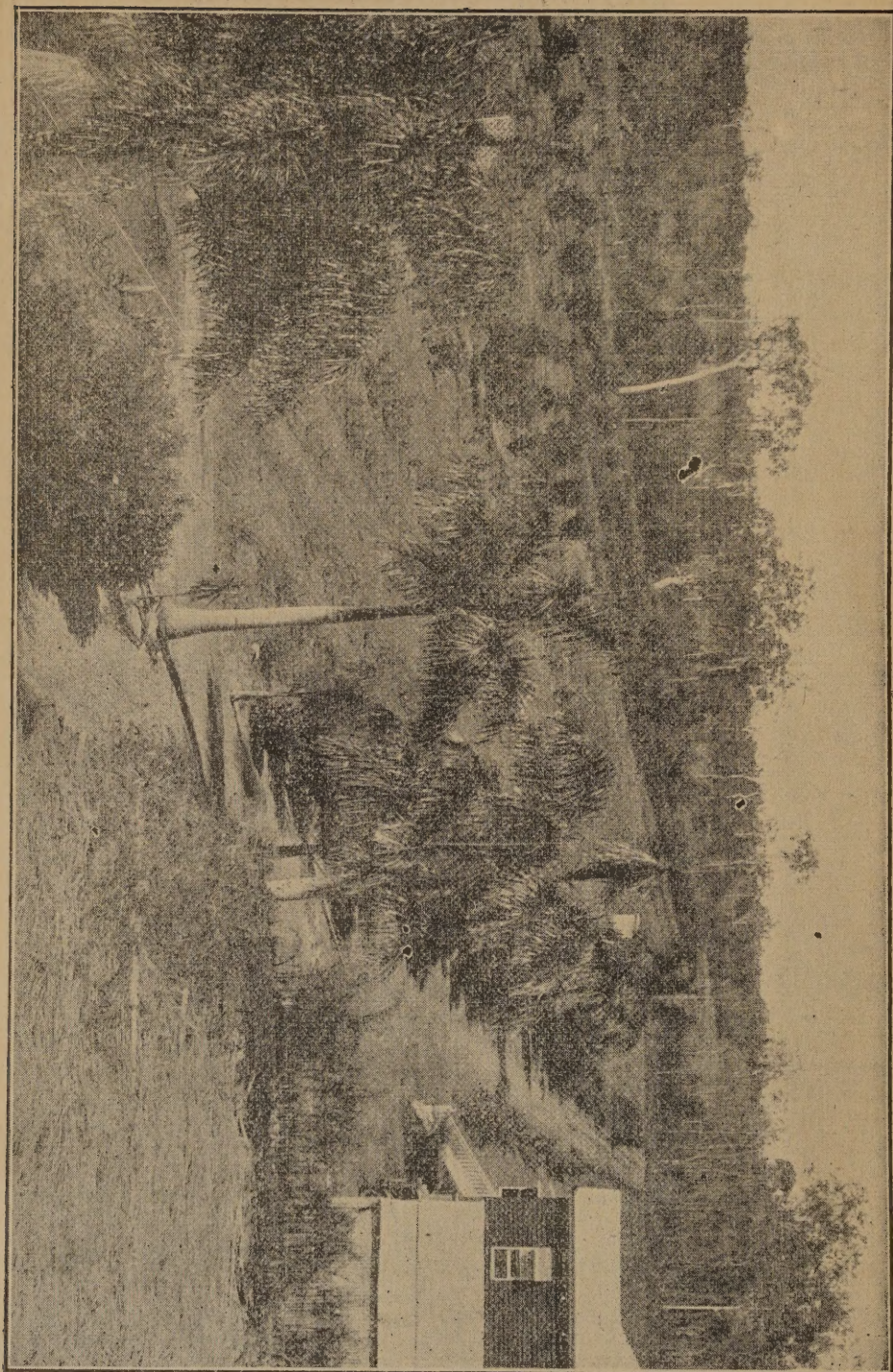
DISBUDDING can be done in two ways. The buds appear in threes and for large blooms with long stems, pinch off the outside ones. Where a mass of blooms is desired, pinch out the centre bud, the two outside buds will then open at the same time.

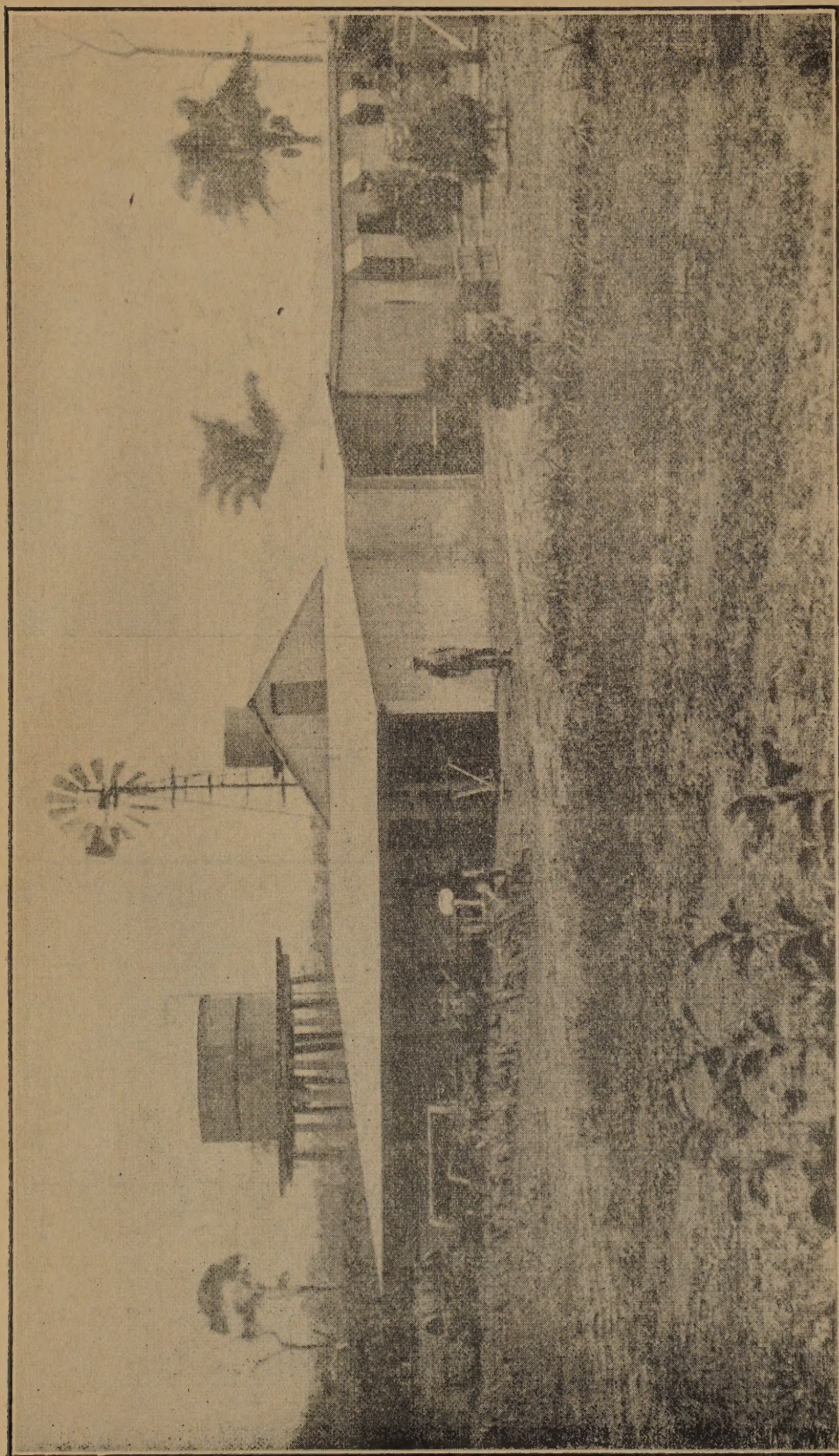
TO KEEP LONGER WHEN CUT, burn the ends of the stems or dip in boiling water for about 20 seconds.



SHOWING OUR MODERN WATERING SYSTEM

VIEW OF THE NURSERY DRIVE





SHOWING PACKING AND IMPLEMENT SHED



NIGHTINGALE PERSIMMON.—In Full Bearing



VALENCIA LATE ORANGE—2 Years After Planting



GLADIOLI



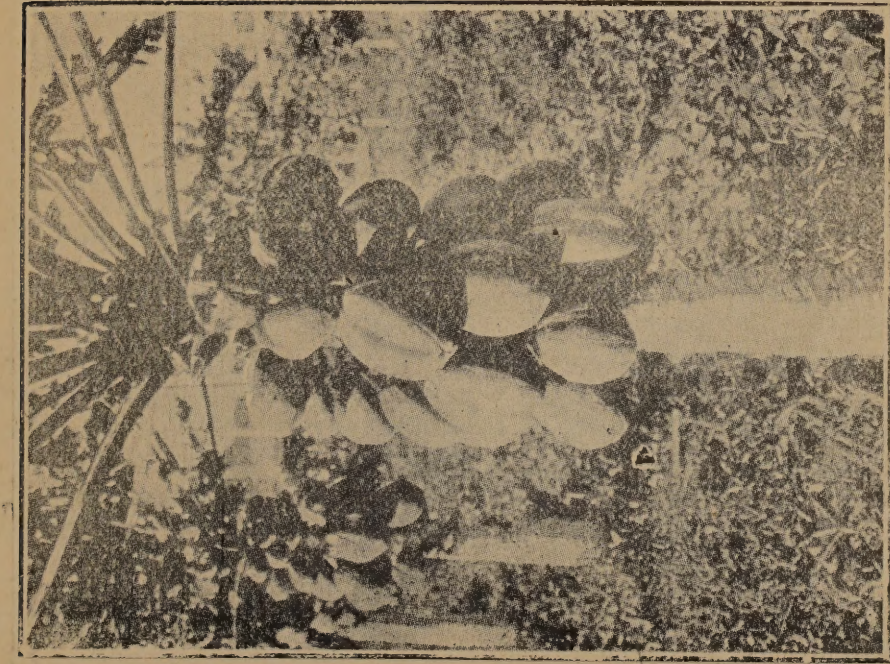
RANUNCULUS



TABERNAEMONTANA COMASSA.—Evergreen



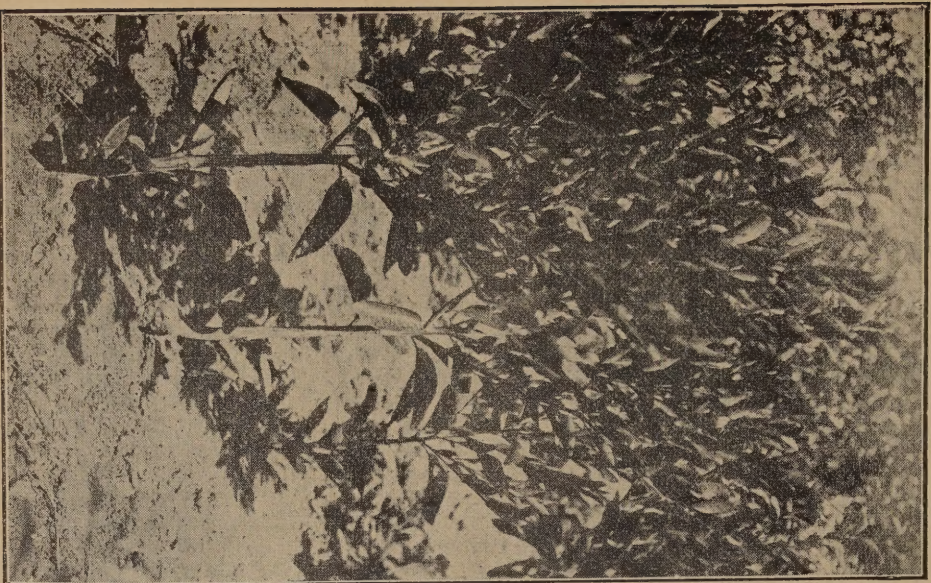
MAGNOLIA ANONAEFOLIA.—A Pretty Evergreen



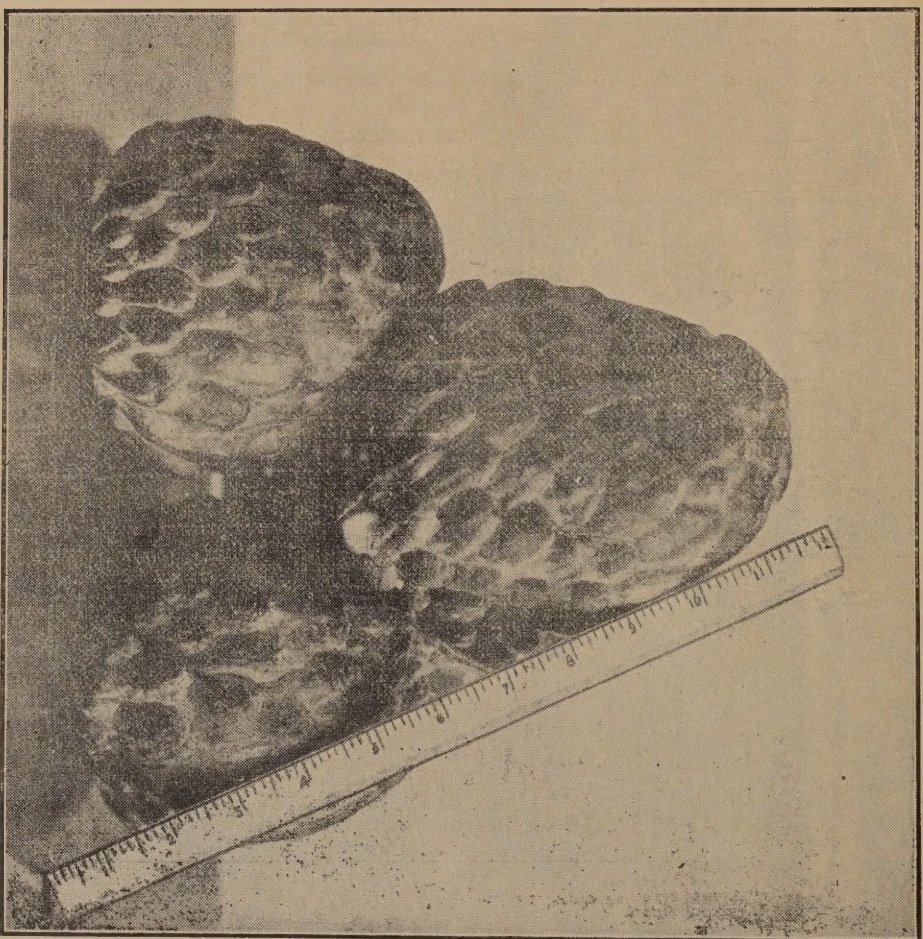
BISEK WELL PAW PAW



OLEANDER



EMPEROR MANDARINS.—Ready To Go Out



MAMMOTH CUSTARD APPLES



Modern Decorative Dahlias

STIFF STEMMED

(L. Means Large Sized Flower; M. Medium; S. Small)

1/3 Each, 12/6 Dozen; Railage, about 1/- Dozen; Postage, 1/6 Dozen

Plant from September till December

AIBONITA (M).—Lilac Pink, suffused and tipped yellow; an unusual colour.

ANTARCTIC (M).—White, wavy petals; good form; stem good.

BERENGARIA (L).—Orange Gold; large, massive flower.

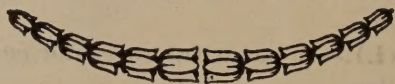
BRONGE AGE (M).—Rich old gold, shaded coppery bronze, with a glistening sheen; beautifully formed and slightly waved; a good medium size; dwarf grower and very erect.

DONALD GRANT (M).—Glowing Reddish Flame; petals waved and compact; rather dwarf; sturdy growth; good for cutting and table decoration.

DR. A. J. GIBSON (L).—A beautiful rose and cerise; florets long and somewhat curling.

FRANCESCA (M).—Dull rose with a violet suffusion, marked old gold and a bluish sheen over all; twisted reflexed petals; fairly tall grower.

- FRAU MARIE HEINEMANN (M).**—Blush pink, shaded rosy mauve, tipped canary; medium growth.
- G. A. BRUCKNER (M).**—Brilliant orange; a fine cutting variety.
- HATHOR (L).**—Orange flame; large loose petalled flowers of irregular formation on long stems; striking.
- HILDA ANDERSON (L—Ormond).**—Lilac suffused white, with a lilac purple centre; large well-formed flowers.
- JANE COWL (L).**—Bronzy buff and old gold, deepening towards the centre; broad slightly twisted petals; massive.
- JERSEY'S TRIUMPH (M).**—Salmon bronze flushed deep yellow; Jersey Beauty type as regards growth and stem; right size for cutting.
- JUDGE LEON McCORD (L).**—Bronzy old gold on a yellow ground, with an old rose reverse; very regular formation and large flower.
- KATANDRA (L—Ormond).**—Rich yellow; extra large with short, broad petals.
- LADY SOMERS (M).**—Soft rosy salmon, deepening in the centre; reverse of petals silver over rose, broad and reflecting.
- LADY STONEHAVEN (L—Ormond).**—Bright glistening yellow; wavy petals.
- LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM (L).**—Crimson scarlet, heavily tipped white; close, even formation; long stems; a good bicolor and very striking.
- MINISTER BAELS (L).**—Bright salmon flushed gold and violet; long broad petals; large flower well on top of stem.
- MISS A. LILE, J.P. (L).**—Deep Rosy Mauve, with silvery sheen; long twisted reflexed petals, resembling a huge Jap. Chrysanthemum with a well formed centre.
- OLD TAWNY (L).**—Bronze Orange on a Yellow ground; large, massive, upright flower, standing up well.
- RAPALLO (M).**—Dark velvety crimson; each petal edged gold.
- REV. J. ROBINSON (M).**—Beautiful Deep Lilac; Paeony formation.
- SEAL'S CALIFORNIAN (L).**—Bright Yellow, shading to a lighter colour; tips suffused Rosy Bronze.
- SONNE-IM-HERZEN (M).**—Bright Orange Scarlet. Golden centre.
- TREASURE ISLAND (L).**—Rich old gold, shaded rose on the reverse; good even formation; a solid flower of great size.
- VICTORIA (L—Ormond).**—Lilac purple suffused white; huge flower; very erect, with a good centre.
- WHITE KING (L).**—Pure white; one of the best white decoratives.





Modern Cactus Garden Dahlias

1/3 Each; 12/6 Dozen

STIFF STEMMED

(L. Means Large Sized Flower; M. Medium; S. Small)

ANDREAS HOFER (M).—Deep salmon rose, shading from sulphur to pale blush in the centre.

DANDY (M).—Deep brick red; very free.

DR. DALE (M).—Sulphur yellow; a well-formed flower with rather short straight petals.

DR. H. SPATH (M).—Rich Lilac; extra long stems; fine cut flower.

FIREFLY (M).—Fiery crimson scarlet, with narrow spear-like florets and a good centre; upright habit and thin wiry stems.

HARRIE HURST (M).—Canary, shading to lilac and salmon.

KATHERINE VALENTINE SMITH (M).—Rosy Pink, flushed Cream, paling towards the centre; narrow petals, slightly incurving at the tips; perfect formation; and held upright at just the right angle; really outstanding.

LADY IRVINE (M—Ormond).—A nice shade of silvery rose pink, with petals of medium length, standing out well to the centre;

flowers held erect on graceful stems; a scarce colour and an ideal cutting variety.

MDE. A. BREULS (M).—Bright Rose Pink; a Hybrid Cactus with long petals and fine upright habit; one of the best for garden and cutting.

MARION BROOMALL (L).—Soft clear lilac, lighter at tips and a white centre; giant flower held erect.

MRS. E. BRADLEY (M).—Pure White with narrow petals; flowers carried upright on thin wiry stems; the finest narrow petalled White Cactus to date.

MRS. FRED WARNER (M).—White centre, running to Pale Rose.

MRS. H. P. MACKENZIE (M—Ormond).—Salmon rose, running to rose at tips; a good pointed centre; popular size and colour for cutting.

NIVEA (M).—Pure white with slightly twisted and much fluted petals; holds its centre to the end; one of the best white cactus dahlias for cutting.

POLA NEGRI (L).—Dark velvety crimson; long straight petals; colour varies sometimes with a lighter red running through it, but always beautiful.

PRIDE OF DAWN (M).—A beautiful blending of Sulphur and Salmon; petals long, fluted and twisted; edged and tipped Canary Yellow.

PRINCE GEORGE (L).—Flaming orange bronze; with long petals and stem; an outstanding variety in this colour.

ROYAL VELVET (L).—Deep blood red; well-formed flowers carried on long, stiff stems; a very large hybrid cactus.

SATURN (L).—Ruby red; extra long thin petals; fair stem; excellent formation of exhibition type.

SCHWERIN'S WAHL (M).—Golden orange with violet reverse; florets twisted and slightly incurved; excellent formation.

STEDFAST (M).—Rich crimson; straight narrow petals; well shaped, good centred variety; splendid florist's flower; stems long and strong.

SUNKIST (S—Ormond).—Glowing salmon rose, base of petals gold and tipped white; a small dainty flower on a firm, thin stem; very suitable for florists; dwarf habit.

SUZETTE FINCHAM (M).—Coppery Apricot, with Golden tips; specially fine.

W. G. PIPER (M—Ormond).—Crushed strawberry tipped violet; golden disc round base of petals.



Chrysanthemums

1/- Each; 10/- Dozen. Plant September-October

AUTUMN TINTS.—Rosy Salmon Buff; Creamy Yellow reverse.

BESSIE COOK.—Silvery Pink.

BRONZE QUEEN.—Beautiful Bronze.

BUFF GLOBE.—Buff; petals compact; stiff stems.

DOREEN.—Indian Red.

DR. I. M. INGLIS.—Purple, Silver reverse; large broad petals, slightly incurved.

ILMA RATTEN.—Silvery Pink.

IRENE COLMAN.—Pink; good grower; long stems.

J. H. PERRY.—Purple-Crimson; Silver reverse.

KUWATHA.—Pink; spidery variety.

LADY HOPETOUN.—Heliotrope, Pink; Silver reverse.

LADY SWANSON.—White; incurved; petals broad and whorled.

LOUISA POCKETT.—White; incurved.

MAJESTIC.—Golden Amber; beautiful Jap. dwarf habit.

MRS. D. SYME.—White; broad petals; good decorative.

MRS. T. CARRINGTON.—Pink Cerise.

MRS. L. J. REUTER.—White; petals reflex and twist beautiful; for exhibition.

MRS. W. A. REID.—Crimson; one of the finest of its colour.

POCKETT'S CRIMSON.—Crimson.

POLLY FLITTON.—Golden Bronze.

RED MAJESTIC.—Old Rose.

W. TURNER.—White; beautiful for decorative purposes.

MRS. W. H. EDGAR.—White; upper petals are twisted; lower petals incurved at the tips.

SIR Wm. McPHERSON.—Largest pure Yellow exhibition; Japanese.

GLADIOLI

Flowering Corms, Named Varieties, 9d. Each, 7/6 Dozen;
Mixed, 6d. Each, 4/- Dozen.

ALICE TIPLADY.—Orange Safron; splendid cut.

AMERICA.—Soft Lavender Pink.

APRICOT GLOW.—Salmon, shaded Apricot.

ANNA EBBERIUS.—Bright Purple.

ATALANTA.—Salmon, shaded Orange.

BENGAL TIGER.—In stripe, it looks like its name.

BLUE CELESTE.—Clear Violet Blue; tall and slender.

BYRON L. SMITH.—Lavender Pink, Yellow centre.

COPPER BRONZE.—As the name implies.

ELECTRA.—Orange Red; small White blotch.

FAIRFAX.—Fuchsia colour, with Cream dusting.

GERALDINE FARRAR.—Pale Lavender, Violet blotch.

GLORY OF HOLLAND.—White.

GOLDEN WEST.—Orange Red.

HEAVENLY.—Blue, Heliotrope Lilac; long spike.

KIRCHOFFS VIOLET.—Dark Violet.

LARCROSSE.—Cherry, Vermillion, Lemon tip.

MAUVE X.—Lavender, Mauve, Crimson, Blotch.

MRS. GALBRAITH.—Clear Pink, with darker shade.

MR. W. H. PHILIPS.—Pink; very large flower.

MRS. LAURA SCHEDD SCHWEPPE.—Deep Peach Blossom.

MRS. OAN KONYNENBURG.—Medium Blue.

NORA.—Light Blue, with dark centre.

PROSERPINE.—Cerase.

PASTEL.—Blend of Cream, Pink and Apricot.

PSYCHE.—Soft Poppy Red

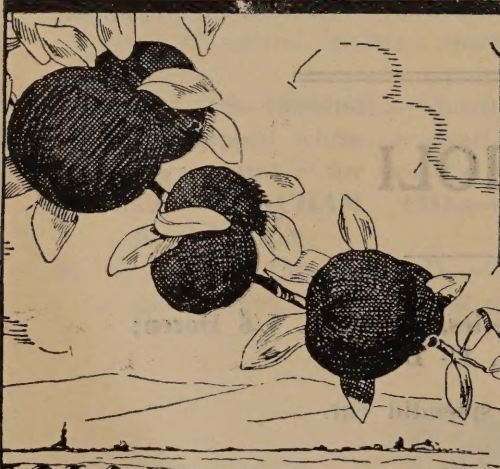
POMPEII.—White, with slight Magenta blotch.

SHELL WHITE SPRAYING OIL

We are using Shell White Oil exclusively in the Nursery, and find it gives the best result.

Price in 4 gallon tins, 6/- per gallon.

Price in 1 gallon tin, 7/6 per gallon.



Government Tests have already demonstrated to many growers the efficacy of SHELL SPRAYING OILS for the complete destruction of insect pests in all their stages. Now try these Oils for Economy, Emulsification and Easy Application.

SHELL SPRAYING OILS

SHELL COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

ROSEGLORY.—Rose Pink.

ROSEMARY.—Lavender Rose, finely speckled.

Brief Notes for Busy People.—Plant Gladioli in sunny, not shady places. Enrich poor soil with well decayed manure. Give plenty of space if possible. Water well during dry spells. Stir surface soil thoroughly after watering or rain. Tie up spikes. Lift corms before foliage turns yellow. Never leave corms in ground all the year.

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Tubers



AGAPANTHUS LILY

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATA.—African Lily; Blue and White; grows in the open sun. 1/3 each.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.—1/- and 2/- each.

ANEMONES.—Finest Mixed. 1/6 dozen.

CALLA.—Arum Lily; White. 1/- each.

CHRISTMAS LILY.—Large White Lilies; easy to grow in the open. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

CRINUM LILY.—Large clusters of lily-like blooms; striped. 1/6 ea.

EUCHARIST LILY.—Pure White; exquisite form; for shady position. 1/- each.

FREESIAS.—Rainbow Hybrids. Many beautiful shades. 2/- dozen.

FREESIAS.—Mixed. 9d. per dozen.

GLADIOLI.—Finest mixed; strong flowering corms. 6d. each; 4/- per dozen.

GLADIOLI.—Choice named varieties. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen. See list.

RANUNCULUS.—Special mixed, Australian grown. 1/3 dozen. Large size. Plant with claws downward.

TUBEROSES.—3d per clump, single; double, 6d.

WATSONIA ALBA.—3d. each; 2/- dozen.

WATSONIA ROSEA.—3d. each; 2/- dozen.

SWEETPEAS.—Spencer's Special Mixed. 1/- packet.

Citrus Fruit Trees

Root Stock.—For years it has been our policy to plant only the best of seed for this purpose; seed of strong seedling trees have been expressly selected and the resultant plants again strictly culled.

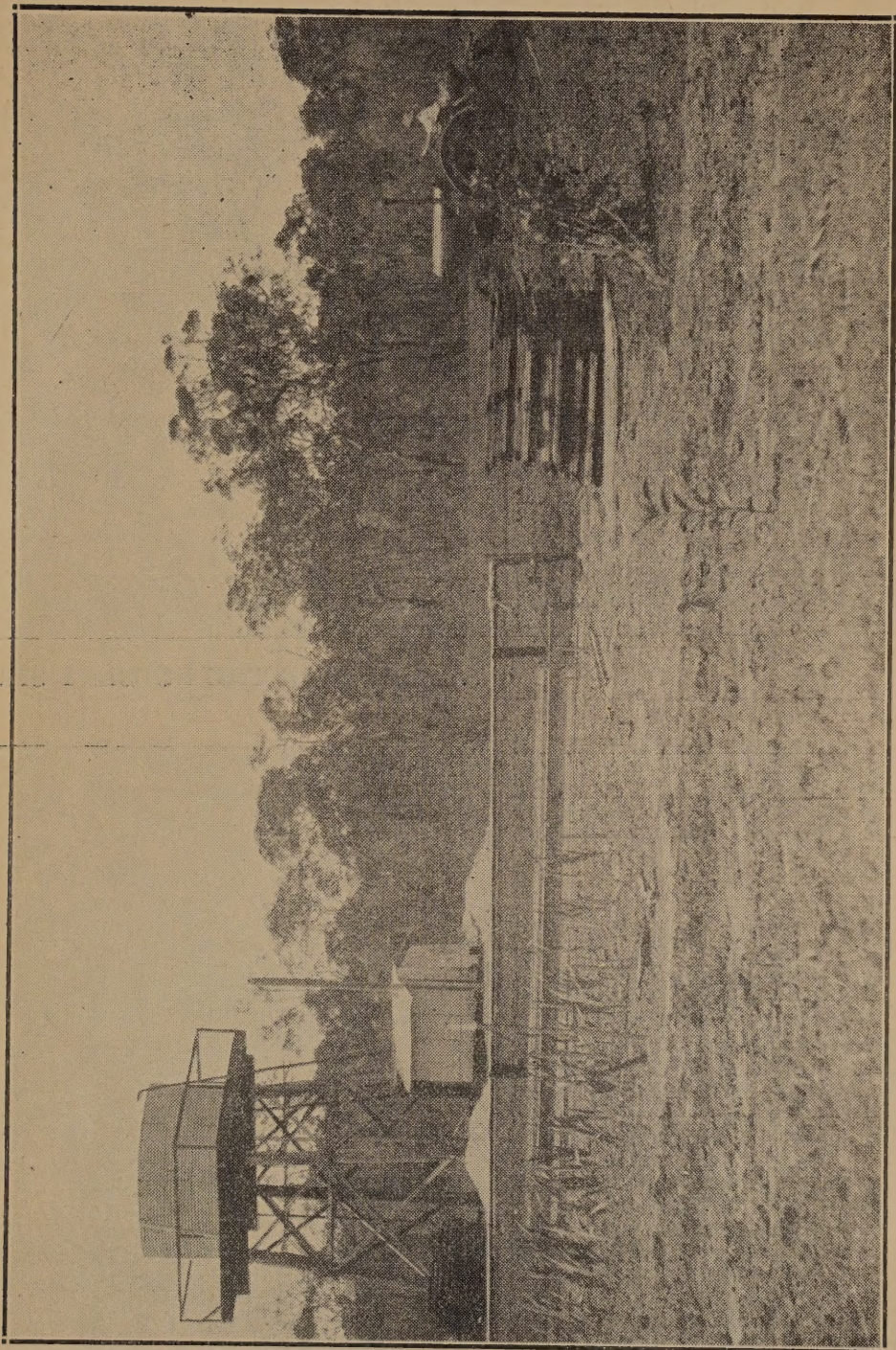
Grafted Trees available this year are of a very high class; strong, straight and well rooted, staked trees, true to type. Selected buds for propagation only are used.

Soils.—The soil conditions essential for Citrus culture are deep, free and well drained. Freedom from severe frosts and high winds is necessary for best results.

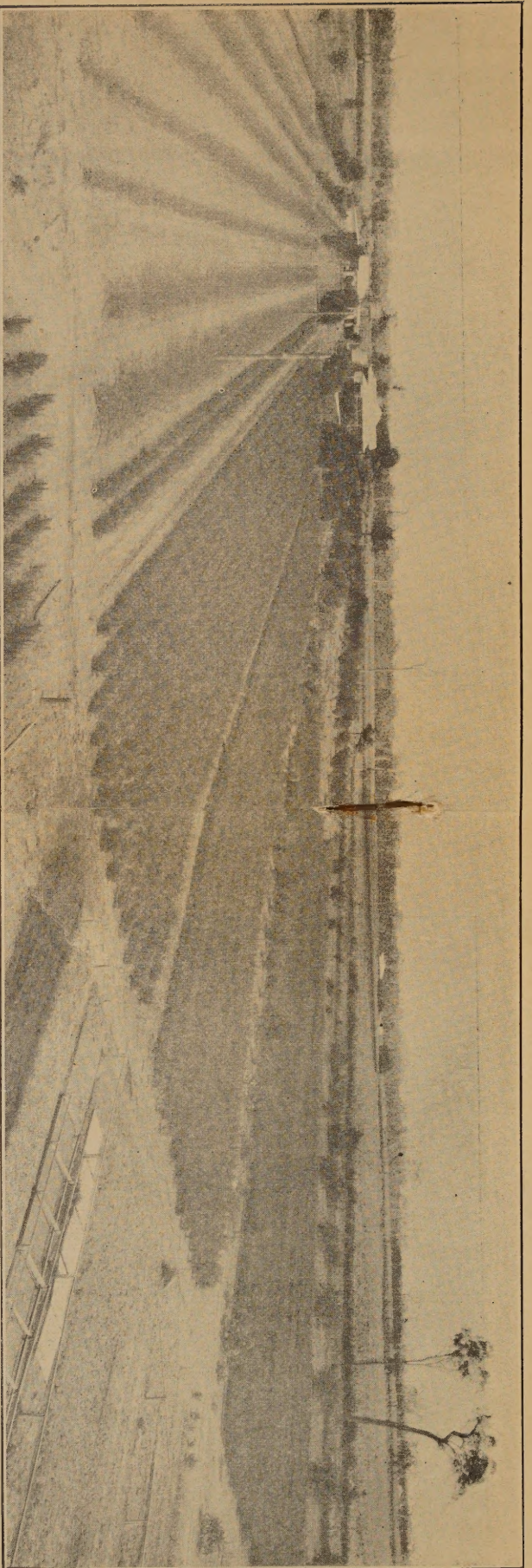
Time to Plant.—Citrus Trees can be planted almost all the year round; on the coast, from February to September is the best time; for frosty conditions, early in the Autumn or in the Spring, August-September are most favoured.

Planting Distance.—From 20 to 25 feet is usually observed.

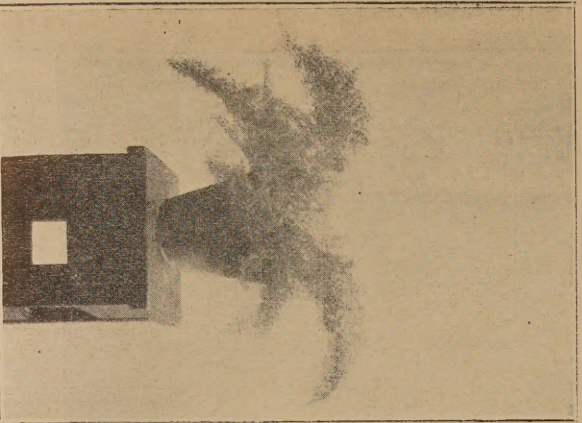
Planting the Trees.—In removing the young trees from the nursery a number of roots are more or less injured. The roots of the young tree should therefore be carefully examined before planting, and any broken or crossing roots removed by means of a sharp knife, making the cut on the under side of the root, so that the cut surface comes in contact with the soil when the tree is planted. Mark off the land in squares or hexagons, 20 to 25 or 30 feet apart each way; 25 feet is about the best distance for worked trees. The digging of the holes is a simple job, as all that is necessary is to take out sufficient soil to enable the tree to be set at the same depth at which it stood in the nursery row, and with room enough to spread the roots



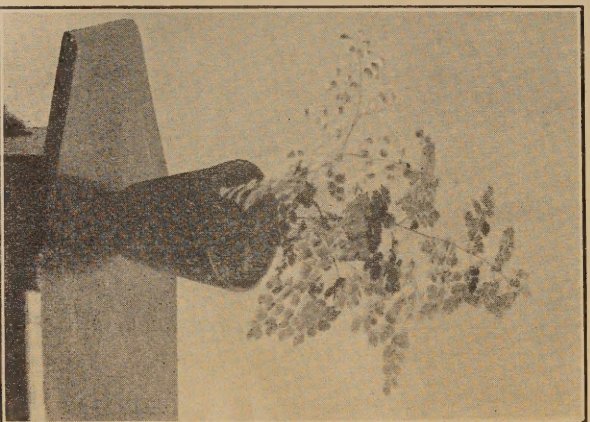
SHOWING NEW TANK AND WELL



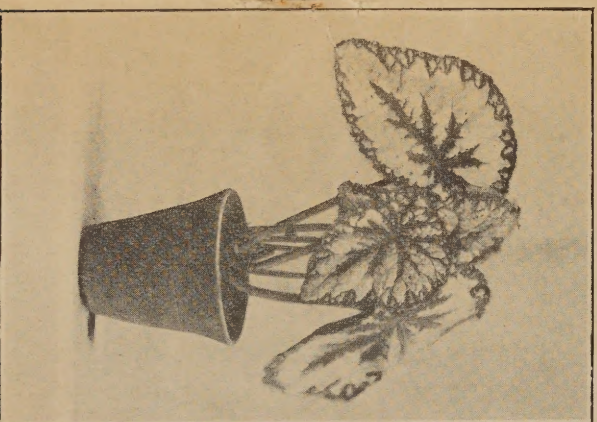
A CORNER OF THE NURSERY SHOWING 30,000 CITRUS READY FOR PROPAGATION



NEPHROLEPIS FERN



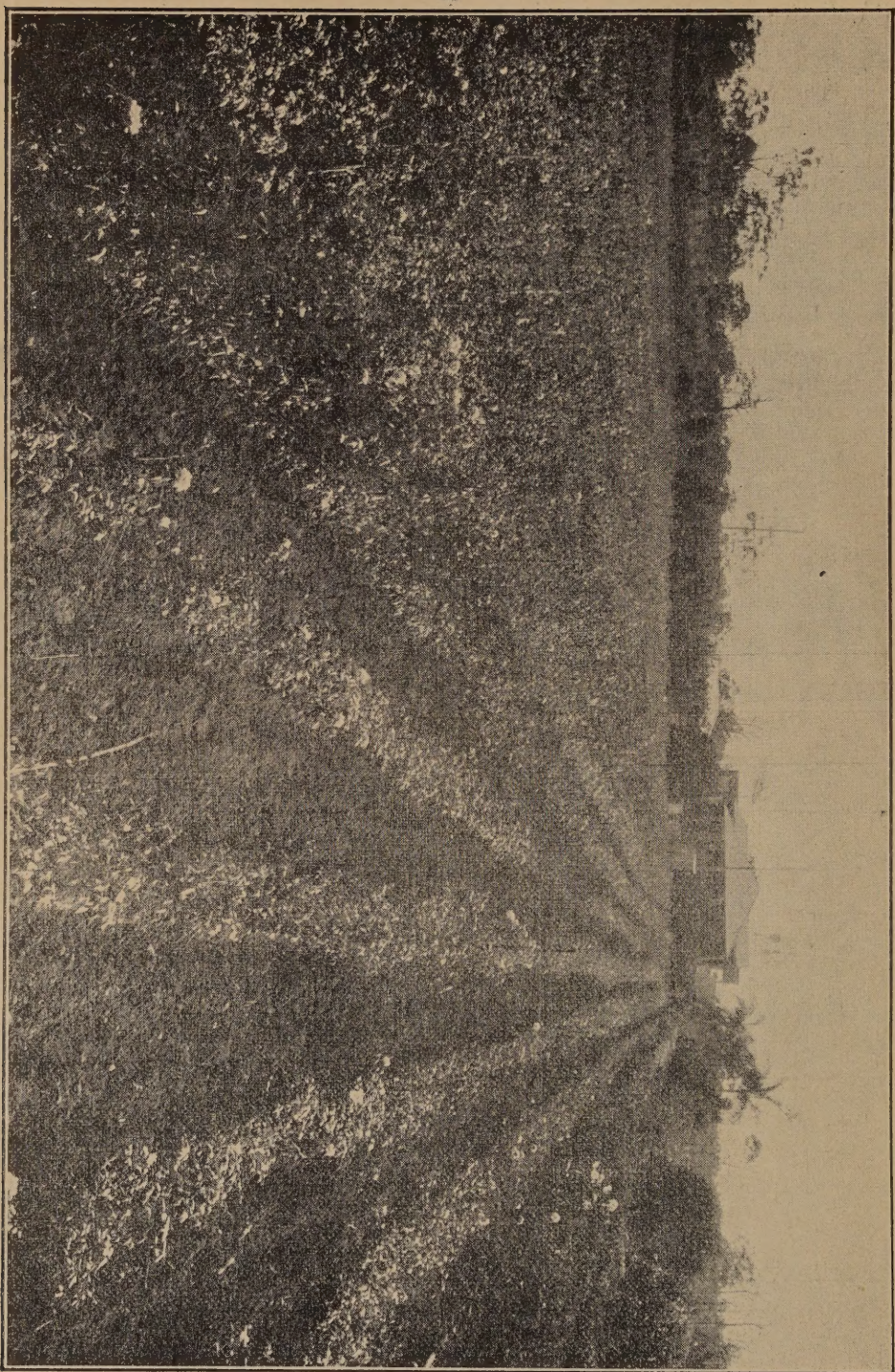
ADIANTUM FERN



REX BEGONIA



NEPHROLEPIS, SUBMISSA



30,000 ROSES READY TO SEND OUT

evenly. The bottom of the hole should be like an inverted saucer, the centre of the hole being slightly higher than the sides, so that the roots when spread out will have a downward tendency, and thus go deeper into the soil. When the tree has been planted correctly in the hole, scatter fine top soil around the roots, and see that they come into direct contact with it; if not, the tree will dry out; but if the roots are in direct contact with the soil they will make new roots quickly, and soon start new growth. If the weather is very dry at the time of planting, give each tree a kerosene tin full of water at this stage of the planting, and when it has soaked in, fill up the hole with loose soil. If this is done, the young tree will get a good start, no matter how dry the surrounding soil is.

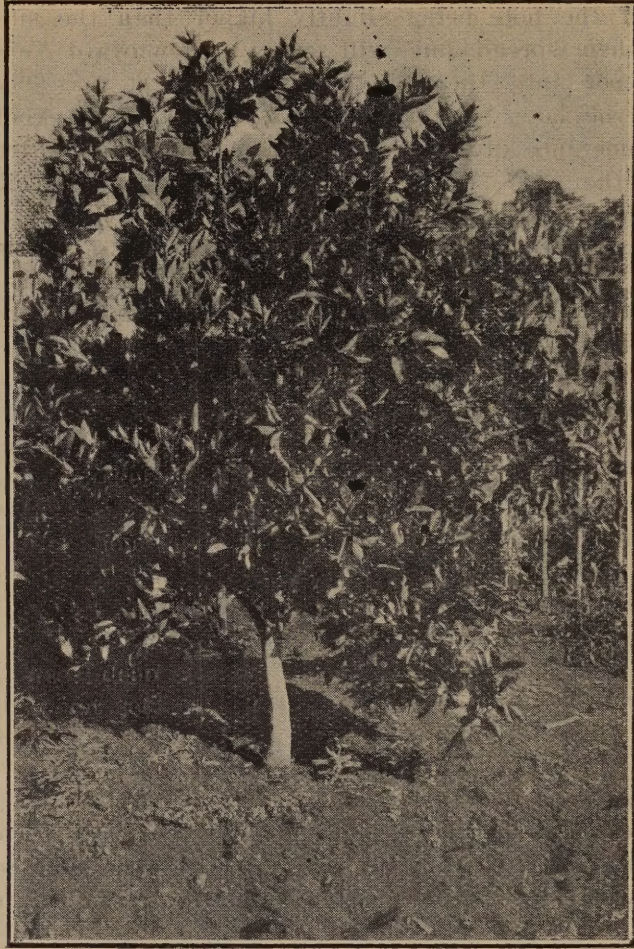
What to Plant.—Do not attempt to grow too many varieties, but stick to those of proved value. In the case of oranges, three good kinds are ample, and where Navels do well they should be grown extensively on account of their ripening early. Joppa is a good all round early and medium ripening fruit, and one of the best late fruits is Valencia Late. In mandarins, the old standard sorts, such as the Emperor, Scarlet, and Beauty of Glen Retreat, should be planted extensively, and one or two others are worth testing. In Lemons, Lisbon, Genoa, and Villa Franca, are the best; in Limes, Tahiti and Grape Fruit, Marsh's.

Manuring.—Any good farmyard manure is beneficial, but as this is not always available, green manuring then gives the best results. To grow these, a fertiliser containing a large amount of superphosphates should not be omitted.

Failures.—It sometimes happens that trees refuse to grow, or die off. If trees arrive in good condition, it is possible to get them established with little loss. Should this however be followed by heavy frosts, drought, or scorching winds, some of the trees may succumb, in which case it is through no fault of ours, but the result of adverse circumstances.

Thin Skinned Fruit.—This is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure. Citrus planted in black soil or rich scrub, develop a much thicker skin than those planted in light sandy loam. Heavy nitronogenous manuring also puts thick skin on, so have young vigorous trees. The older trees produce the finest fruit.





MR. C. G. YEPPON WRITES:—

"Received Citrus Trees safely; they opened up in excellent condition; I am well satisfied with Trees.

"The first lot of Trees I got from you are doing wonderful and a good many are absolutely loaded with fruit and they are only just 2 years planted this month.

"I have been reared on a citrus orchard and I have never seen trees do as well as these trees. Am enclosing a photo of one of the trees, the whole 100 are alike and the last 100 I received are O.K."

We are now the largest growers of Citrus Trees in Queensland. As every acre of our Nursery is under intensive irrigation, our trees are strong and well rooted and are not affected by droughts. Our Nursery is regularly inspected by officers of the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and trees are all free from disease, and in good healthy condition.

Grafted Citrus Trees bear usually the second year after planting, provided they are well looked after.

All my Citrus Trees are propagated with budwood taken from proved heavy croppers from some of the State's largest and cleanest orchards.

Please Note: Packing Charges on Fruit Trees will be as follows:—

Not exceeding 9 Trees	1/9	Not exceeding 36 Trees	1/9
Not exceeding 12 Trees	1/	Not exceeding 50 Trees	2/
Not exceeding 25 Trees	1/6	Over 50 Trees	2/6

ORANGES

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen; £5/10/- per 100

JAFFA.—Dwarf grower; early.

JOPPA.—Large fruit; early; the best all round Orange for the market.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.—Early; heavy cropper; sweet.

PAPER RIND NAVEL.—Very early; good shape; suitable for home use only.

SEVILLE.—Bitter; for preserving.

ST. MICHAEL.—Large early; one of the best.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—The best Navel for market; requires deep soil; requires water in Spring on the coast, or fruit will not set.

VALENCIA LATE.—The best late Orange for market; hangs well; large yellow fruit.

WHITE SILETTA.—Fairly large and early; smooth pale yellow skin.

MANDARINS

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen; £5/10/- per 100

BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT.—A very heavy cropper; medium size; excellent flavour.

BURGESS SCARLET.—A solid Scarlet of large size; fine flavour; recommended.

ELLEDALE BEAUTY.—Large fruit; smooth.

EMPEROR.—Very large; yellow; good cropper; valuable market sort.

RICHARDS SPECIAL.—Fruit of uniform size; flat and very large; richly coloured.

SCARLET.—Reddish Yellow; loose skin; good flavour.

THORNEY.—Very highly flavoured; medium size; good bearer; aged trees require the wood thinned.

LEMONS

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen; £5/10/- per 100

GENOA.—Thornless; bears early; and best for home use.

IMPROVED LISBON LEMON.—Valuable market sort; thorny; makes a large tree.

VILLA FRANCA.—Summer bearing; thin rind; thornless; planted largely for market.

KENNY'S PRIDE.—Medium size; fine flavour; thorny.

ROUGH OR BUSH LEMON.—1/3.

LIMES

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen

TAHITI.—Strong grower; thin rind; and heavy bearer.

CALEMONDI.—Small roundish, about 1 inch in diameter; acid; good flavour; suitable for salads, drinks, and marmalade. 2/6 each.

CITRONS

AMERICANA.—Pear shaped, and the colour of a lemon; far superior to any other kind; enormous bearer; no household should be without this tree; makes the finest jam.

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen

COMQUATS

Small Fruit; makes a splendid marmalade; bears all the year round.

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen

GRAPE FRUIT

(Edible Pomelo)

1/6 Each; 16/- Dozen; £5/10/- per 100

The varieties offered are the true type Grape Fruit. These are becoming popular now as a breakfast appetiser. Of a peculiar bitter sweet flavour, it is recognised as the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion.

FOSTER.—Flesh large; good bearer; seedy. 2/-.

MARSH.—Seedless; pale yellow; thin rind; heavy cropper; special selected strain.

TRIUMPH.—Medium size; peel smooth and thin; few seeds; well flavoured.

NUTSU MIKAN.—Japanese Grape Fruit; orange colour; large fruit; very juicy; makes a fine drink.

TANGELOS

Price 2/6

A cross of the Mandarin and Pomelo, retaining the best qualities of their parents. Easily grown and early bearer.

SAMPSON.—Medium size; round; golden yellow; colours early; should not be picked till sweet.

CUSTARD APPLES

(CHERIMOYER)

GRAFTED TREES

Plant July till September

3/6 Each; 36/- Dozen; £12 Hundred

We are the largest growers of Grafted Custard Apple Trees in Queensland, and can offer you the best trees.

The notes appearing under the citrus culture are also applicable to Custard Apples, with the exception that they can only be successfully grown on a commercial basis in the coastal belt of Queensland where the frost is not too heavy. Grafted Custard Apple trees have few seeds and are in every way superior to seedlings.

NOTE: Custard Apples can only be successfully transplanted from July till September; or sometimes October.

PINK'S MAMMOTH.—Extra large; with few seeds.

SMOOTH FRUITED.—Medium size and early.

Both are good market sorts.

APPLES

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen

Abbreviations: K. denotes Kitchen; D. denotes Dessert.

BEN DAVIS, D.—Medium size; suitable for market; late.

GRANNY SMITH, K. D.—Greenish Yellow; late.

HOCKINGS GREENNY.—Cooking Apple.

JONATHAN, D.—Striped Red; good bearer.

LADY CARRINGTON, D.—Bright Red; good bearer; early.

ROME BEAUTY, K. D.—Large and handsome; good shipper.

DELICIOUS, D.—Handsome fruit; good keeper.

ALMONDS

1/6 Each

Suitable for Dry Interior only

BRANDE'S JORDAN.—Strong grower.

NONPARIEL.—Heavy bearer; thin shell.

PAPER SHELL.—Very good.

APRICOTS

Only Suitable for the Cooler Parts

1/6 Each

ROYAL.—Large; good flavour.

OULLINS.—Early; vigorous grower.

MOORPARK.—Very large and juicy.

FIGS

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen

BROWNTURKEY.—Large fruit; heavy bearer.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—Strong grower; and fine flavour.

WHITE JSCHIA.—Heavy cropper of juicy fruit; greenish yellow.

LOQUATS

Grafted, 2/6 Each

MAMMOTH.—Large size; ripens in early Spring.

MULBERRIES

1/6 Each

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING.—Large fruit; juicy; suitable for local use.

CAPE.—Strong grower; good bearer.

NECTARINES

1/6 Each

GOLD MINE.—Enormous fruit; juicy; bronze red.

HUNT'S TAWNY.—Pale Orange and Deep Red; early.

PEACHES

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen

IMPROVED FLAT CHINA.—Extra early; best for local use.

BEAUTY OF BOOROODABIN.—Early Freestone.

EARLY NEWINGTON.—Best all round peach; Clingstone.

MATHEW'S VICTORIA.—Good bearer; medium; Freestone.

The above sorts are all of the Chinese Strain and the only ones that will thrive along the coast.

PEACHES SUITABLE FOR COOLER PARTS :

ANZAC.—Large; early.

FOSTER'S.—Late.

HALE'S EARLY.—Large and medium early.

JUNE ELBERTA.—Early.

MAYFLOWER.—Earliest.

RED BIRD CLING.—Early and large.

Please Note.—All deciduous Fruit Trees are ready to plant in May.

PEARS

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen

CHINA, OR COOKING.—Firm fruit; heavy bearer.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID.—Cross between Bartlett and China.

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH.—Large greenish yellow; good keeper.

WINTER BARTLETT.—Large yellow; late.

PERSIMMONS

1/9 Each; 18/- Dozen

FLAT SEEDLESS.—Grows into big tree; heavy bearer.

NIGHTINGALE.—Conical fruit; dwarf tree; suitable for small garden; very early and heavy bearer.

ZENJI MARU.—Round; deep orange; black at the end; early.

PLUMS

(CHICASAW)

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen

The Chicasaw Plums are free from the attack of the fruit fly, therefore more suitable for local use. The fruit can be gathered green.

EXCELSIOR.—The best all round Black Plum.

HOWE.—Another favourite, and heavy bearer.

PLUMS, JAPANESE

1/6 Each; 15/- Dozen

BEAUTY.—Large size; dark red skin; long keeper.

BURBANK.—Large globular; cherry red when ripe.

FORMOSA.—Rich yellow; turning red when ripe.

KELSEY.—Large, heart shaped; clear yellow to red.

NARRABEAN.—Very large, roundish; skin rich red.

WICKSON.—Large fruit; carmine colour; sugary.

SHIRO.—Medium; light yellow clingstone.

PECAN NUTS

2/- Each

Plant in deep, rich soil, with ample moisture; along creeks is a good site; plant 40 to 60 feet apart.

Seedlings off Grafted Nuts only available.

QUINCES

1/- Each

REA'S MAMMOTH.—Very large; early.

PINEAPPLE SUCKRES

2/6 Dozen; 10/- per 100; £3 per 1,000

MANGOES

2/- Each

ASSORTED

Cherries, Walnuts, and Chestnuts are offered for sale in Queensland, but these trees require a more temperate climate and are quite unsuitable for Queensland.

Rooted Grape Vines

Do not Plant before July

1/- Each; 10/- Dozen; £3 per 100

The Railage or Postage for Grape Vines is the same as for Roses.
(See Page 7)

These are the most suitable varieties for the Coast District.

IONA.—Well known; Amber colour.

IMPROVED ISABELLA.—Ripens more evenly than the old variety.

WILDER.—Black; good bearer; best American variety.

MONTARA.—Black Wine Grape.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

BLACK HAMBURG.—Good market sort; early.

BLACK PRINCE.—Large Berries; good table sort; late.

GORDO BLANCO.—Rich White Muscat; large berries; suitable interior.

GROS COLMAN.—Extra large Black; market variety.

MRS. PRINCE.—Black Muscat.

ROYAL ASCOT.—Large Black; firm skin.

SNOWS.—Black Muscat; large black table grape.

WHITE CERVANTES.—Large White; good bearer.

WHITE SYRIAM.—Early White.

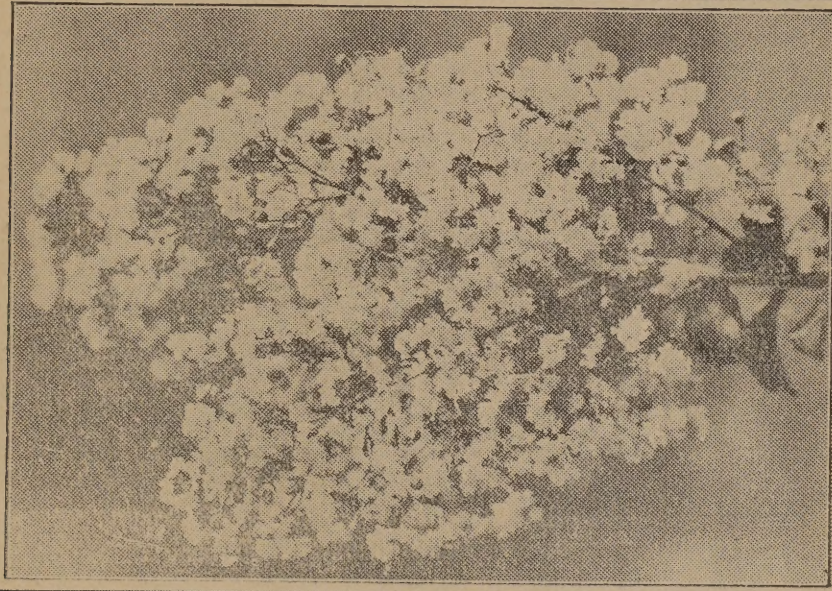
HEDGE PLANTS

3/6 per Dozen; 25/- per 100

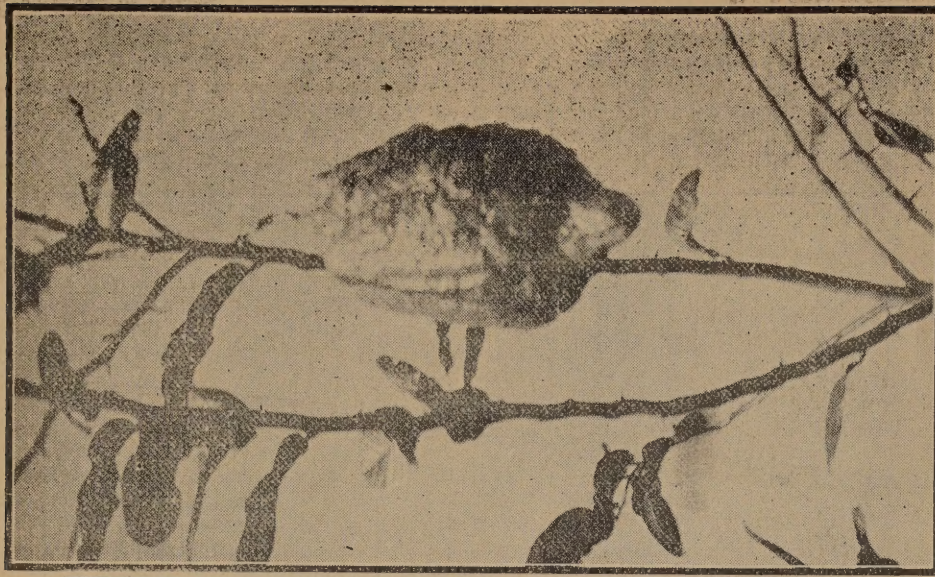
LIGUSTRIUM.—Privet, evergreen; fine and broad leaf variety.



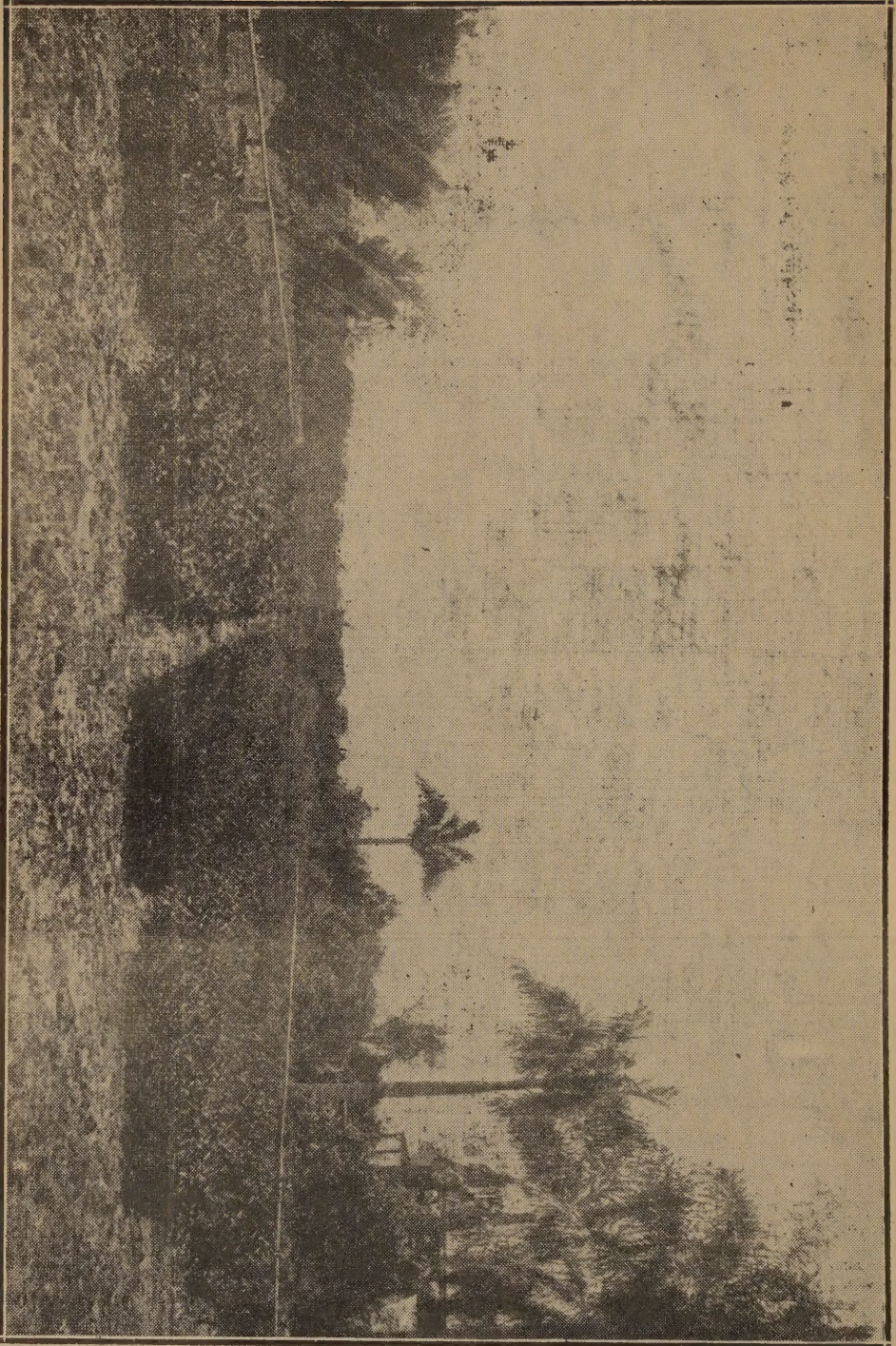
DOWNING'S EVERBEARING



A SPRAY OF LAGERSTROEMIA
Mathewaii



CITRON AMERICAN



SHOWING 75,000 YOUNG CITRUS AND PERSIMMON SEEDLINGS



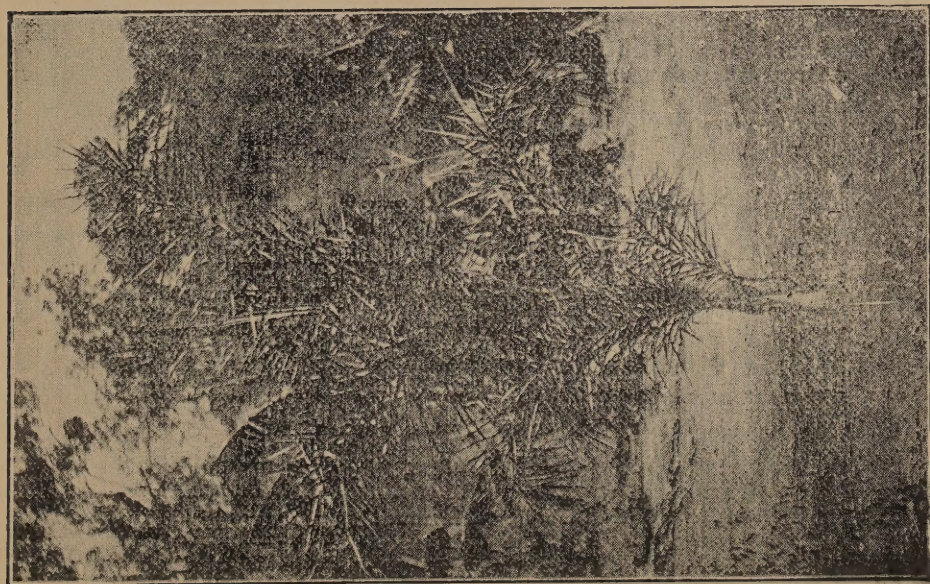
GRAPE FRUIT



CHRISTMAS LILY

TUNG OIL TREES

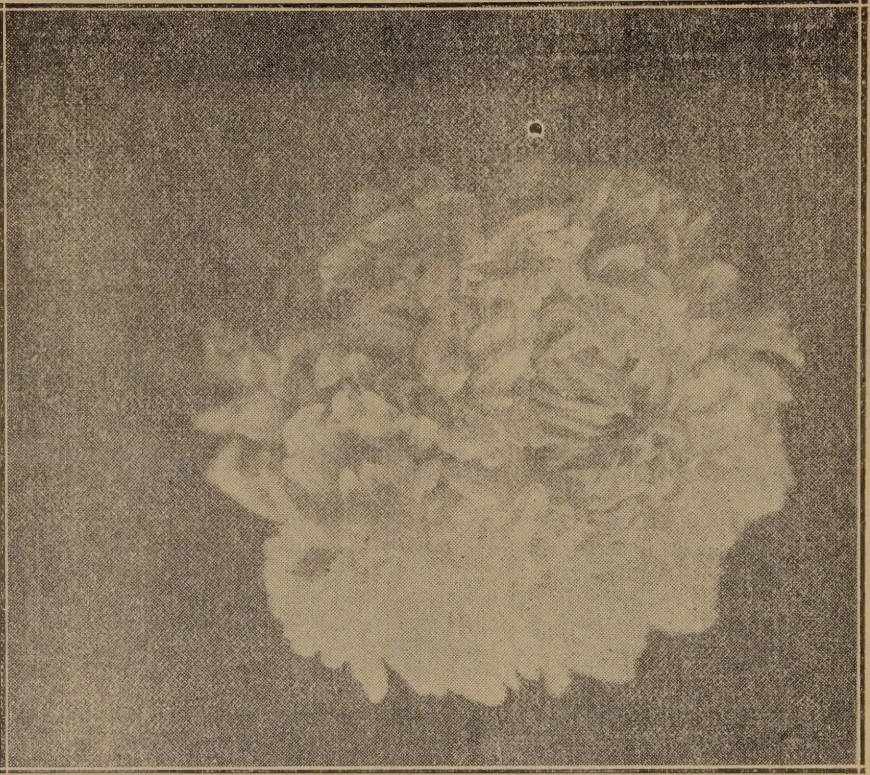




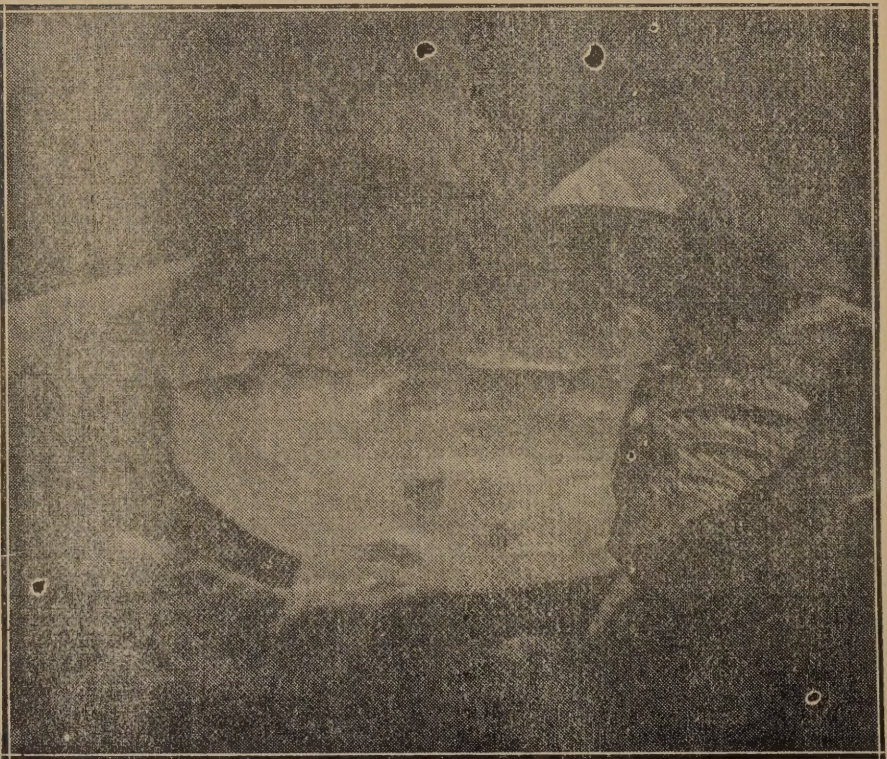
COCOS PLUMOSO PALM



SPECIAL GIANT CARNATION.—2/6 Dozen



LADY SWANSON CHRYSANTHEMUM



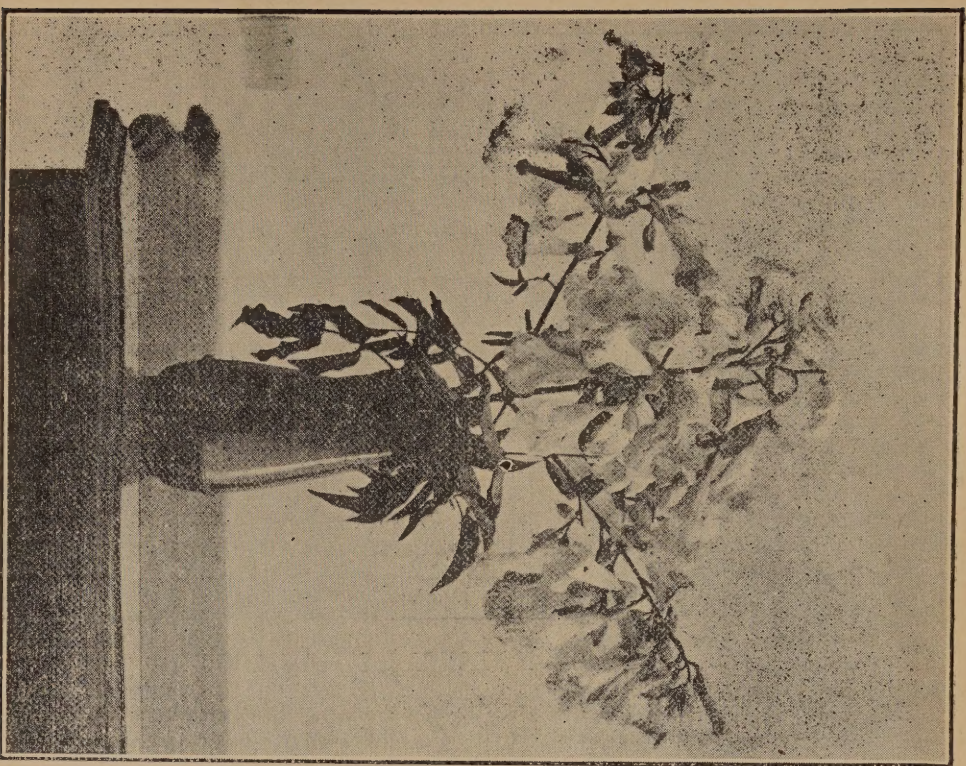
GRANADILLA



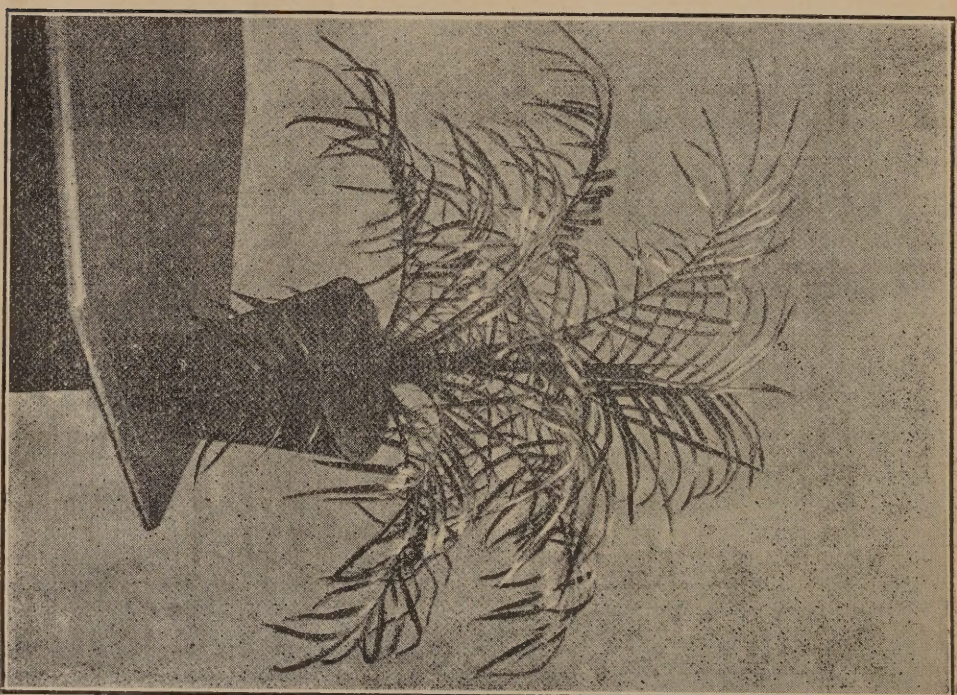
TRACTOR AND ROTARY HOE AT WORK



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS PALM



BIGONIA ROSEA CREEPER



PHOENIX ROEBELLINI PALM
Only 2/-, and 2/6 this size



MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA

AUSTRALIAN (Queensland) NUT

Sometimes called Bauple or Bopple Nut

The worth of the Queensland Nut is at last being recognised. Large plantings have already been made of these.

The most suitable soil is a rich scrub, but they will do in lighter soil, provided it is well drained naturally, free from frost, and if possible protected from wind. Plant about 25 feet to 30 feet apart.

For home plantings we have a number of Queensland Nuts in pots, which may be transplanted any time. For larger plantings, we are able to offer plants out of seedbed.

The best time is either during the rainy season or during the Winter, say July-August. As all our seedbeds are exposed to the sun, the plants are quite hardy, it is however advisable to protect the plants from the sun until established when planting.

STANDARD VARIETY.—1/6 Each in pots; Out of seedbed, 7/6 per Dozen; £2 per 100.

MACADAMIA INTEGRIFALIA.—Everbearing, prolific; shells medium thick. 2/- in pots; Out of seedbed, 10/- per Dozen; £3 per 100.

THINSHELLED.—In pots 2/6 Each; Out of ground, 15/- Dozen.

TUNG OIL TREES

ALEURITIS FORDII.—Multi Clustered Variety.

1/6 Each; 12/6 per Dozen; £3/10/- per 100

TUNG OIL

ANOTHER PROFITABLE NUT FOR FRUITGROWERS

We publish this description by Mr. R. Allsopp, curator of the Acclimatisation Society's Gardens, at Lawnton:—

Commencing crop in third year, thereafter multiplying annually up to the tenth year, when it reaches maximum maturity, then it continues to produce at the maximum for a further twenty years, probably longer when the trees are correctly spaced and given commonsense shallow cultivation during the first four or five years after planting out in the field, notwithstanding that experience has proved that Tung Oil Trees actually require the maximum amount of either cultivation or general care.

The *A. Fordii* when established, is hardy enough to resist a certain amount of frost, but young trees are not likely to be successful in areas subject to extended period of persistently heavy frosts.

FRUITS.—The fruits are about the size of a russet apple, being first a dark olive green, turning to a deep brown as maturity is reached. When fully ripe the fruit falls off, therefore no picking labour; this fallen fruit may be raked up at leisure with an iron rake, filled into sacks with iron shovels, then forwarded to the nearest crushing mill or refinery.

USES OF TUNG OIL.—The uses are many, and in modern manufactures—necessitous. Take a motor car for instance—the perfect enamel-like finish by Duco, Ripolin, Tung Oil is the basis, the essential ingredient. The water-proof hood—Tung Oil. The plastic water-proof brake linings—Tung Oil. The electrical insulation—Tung Oil.

Summed up, laboratory chemists in England state, (a) the new uses being found for Tung Oil almost beggar imagination; (b) that there is nothing known to take the place of Tung Oil; (c) English authorities emphasise that under no conceivable conditions will supply ever overtake demand, as geographically it can only be grown in limited countries.

Tung Oil revolutionised the progress of manufacture of varnishes, lacquers, and the better paints, supplanting the old fossil-gum varnishes, etc.

TYPES OF SOIL.—Tung Oil has been grown on almost every type of soil and has been found to do well on practically any soil which is slightly acid, with plenty of moisture, but still well drained. Acid soil means soil which does not contain an excessive amount of phosphate or lime, naturally the better the soil conditions the better the results.

According to Wilson, in China, the tree “appears” to have no

predilection in the matter of soil and grows equally well on conglomerate, sandstone, or sandy clay.

DRAINAGE.—Poor drainage is detrimental to Tung Oil Trees; they will withstand droughts, but not water logging.

Essential in growing Tung Oil, there are six main requirements:

- (1) A wet seasonal district with a yearly average rainfall of 30 to 75 inches.
- (2) Naturally drainer or naturally and artificially drained lands.
- (3) Good hot weather to assure the oil formation in the fruits.
- (4) A cool to cold winter without excessive and persistently heavy frosts. The trees require this cool or cold spell to "rest."
- (5) Acid soil as already written.
- (6) Aleurites Fordii is a sub-tropical deciduous tree.

PLANTING.—Similar preparation of the lands to the requirements of other crops is the best preparation. Trees 25 feet apart or 70 per acre is the correct spacing, as the trees "spread" averages 25 feet and they grow to a height of 30 feet. Plant out in the field in late winter or early spring. No growing plant of any kind is known to be absolutely immune to the attacks of parasites, but the oily nature of Tung Oil Trees repels disease; in fact, they are subject to an absolute minimum of any diseases.

YIELD.—Chinese trees yield 1 to 5 bushels of fruit per tree per season, according to age. 100 lb. fruit yields from 50 to 60 lb. of hulled seeds, which contain about 36 per cent of oil. If however, the hard brown pellicle or skin is removed from the seed, the white seed-meat yields 58 per cent Tung Oil.

For ready reckoner calculations, 100 lb. of dry fruit yields about 2½ gallons of oil.

Florida's groves produce far better results than do Chinese groves, and in turn the same aged Australian grown trees have produced better results than Florida trees. This acknowledged fact makes it imperative that Queensland should be "up and doing" without a moment's delay.

CHINESE LABOUR.—Some people ask whether cheap labour is a factor. Julian Arnold quotes the "cheapest Chinese labour at 15 cents per day;" but one machine or press of Anderson type will do more and better work than 1,000 Chinese, therefore the matter does not require consideration. Also, in China, transportation is on human backs, and costs six to seven times as much as transportation here, even with our expensive and high freight rates.



PALMS

Palms make a good selling line for Fetes, Bazaars, etc. We can offer collection of Palms at reduced prices, and shall be pleased to quote on application.

KENTIA TABLE PALMS

Are one of the most useful Species of Palms of which Fosteriana is a favourite.

Prices (with pots): 1/-, 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 15/-

COCOS WEDDELIANA

Fine Leaved Table Palms, 3/6 to 5/6. In pots.

COCOS PLUMOSA

Feathery Palms, for outside, grows straight up.

1/6, 2/6, 5/6, and 7/6

In Pots or out of ground (balled).

See Photo.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS

Outdoor Palm, bushy habit, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6. See photograph.

PHOENIX ROEBELLINI

A Fine Leaved Palm, similar to Cocos Weddeliana, but hardier for table or outdoors, suitable for small garden; very pretty. This is one of the finest Palms. Highly recommended

2/-, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, 8/6, 10/-

See Photo.

COTTON PALMS

A Fan Palm, easily grown, 2/6, 3/6, 5/6 each.

SEAFORTEIA ELEGANS

Grows up to 100 feet high; 2/6 each.

A FEW HINTS ON THE CARE OF PALMS IN THE HOUSE

Table Palms are so easily grown and kept in the house, that no home should be without a plant or two, yet many people lose their Palms in a few short months, and very often the nurseryman gets the blame, when, as a rule, improper management is the cause of failure.

Table Palms are lost either through lack of water, too much water, or the ravages of Scale.

First of all see that your Palm is placed where there is no draught and have as much light as possible, but never in the glaring sun. Every opportunity should be availed of to place the Palms for a spell in the open air in a shady and protected place, especially

during rain or in the night, as the dew refreshes them.

Watering Palms.—The best way is to take a bucket of water and immerse the whole pot for a quarter hour twice of three times a week in the summer and less in the winter. Never let the pot stand in a saucer of water.

Scale is the most injurious pest attacking a Palm. To keep them free of this, wash the leaves on both sides at least once a fortnight with water and Sunlight Soap. This will destroy any Scale and at the same time remove dust and keep the pores open. Palms should not be kept in a room where gas is burning.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

The value of Shrubs for the garden is becoming more and more recognised. When once established they require little attention. Not only do they give variety to the garden, but are often the only plants that are in flower during a dry spell when water gets scarce. All shrubs are grown in pots and can therefore be transplanted at any time.

When planting do not disentangle the roots, but plant as they have been in the pot; place a few inches below soil level, trample on well and water well. A mulching of some material will prevent evaporation.

The following list is most suitable for the Queensland climate:

ACACIA BAILEYANA (Cootamundra Wattle).—Silver Leaved, 2/-.

ACACIA PODALYRAEFOLIA.—Queensland Silver Wattle, 2/-.

ACALYPHA.—Variegated foliage plants in all shades, 1/6.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA.—Lemon Scented Verbena, 2/-.

ARDISIA GRENULATA.—Bearing Scarlet Berries, 1½ feet, 2/-.. For Bush-house or shady place; very pretty.

AZALIAS.—Assorted Colours, 2/6.

BRUNSFELSIA (FRANCISCEA) EXIMA.—Flowers blue and white at same time, 2/-.

BUDLEYA VEITCHIANA.—Sprays of Lilac Flowers, 12 feet, 2/-.

BOUVARDIAS.—In sorts, 2/-.

BROWALLIA JAMIESONI.—Orange and yellow; blooms in great profusion; for warm position, 2/-.

CALLISTEMON.—Bottlebrush, Lanceolata, Scarlet, 1/6.

PALLIDOSA.—1/6.

CAMELIAS.—In sort, 2/6.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM.—Small yellow flowers, with a strong scent only at night time, 1/6.

CHOISYA-TERNATA (Mexican Orange Flower).—White, evergreen, 2/-.

CERATAPETALUM.—Gummiferum. The well known Christmas Tree of Australia, 2/-.

CROTONS.—Assorted Colours. Large assortment, 1/6 and 2/- each.

CUPHEA JORRULENSIS.—Yellow and Red flowers, 2/-.

DEUTZIA CRENATA.—Double White, 6 feet, 1/6.

DRACENA AUSTRALIS.—10 feet. Beautiful Palm-like trees, suitable for garden and bush-house, 2/-.

ERITHRINA SPLENDENS (Coral Tree).—Variegated, large yellow and green leaves; very ornamental; require room and should be protected from frost.

FRANGIPANNI.—See Plumeria.

GARDENIA FLORIDA.—White, evergreen, and a good grower, 2/-.

GARDENIA GLOBOSA.—White, strongly scented, dark green foliage, 2/- each.

HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS.—Carmine; nearly always in flower; flowers resemble Bouvardias, 2/-.

HELIOTROPIUM AUREUM.—Blue; beautiful perfume, 1/-.

HIBISCUS. — **ANDERSONI**. — Carmine, dark eye, 1/6.

AUREOLE.—Golden Apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye, 1/6.

CONQUEROR.—Buff yellow, crimson base, 1/6.

FUCHSIOIDES.—Curious and drooping bloom, 1/6.

GLORIA.—Chinese, orange and veined matter lake, 1/6.

INDICA.—Rosy apricot; strong grower, 1/6.

ISLAND EMPRESS. — Deep Pink, double, grand colour and blooms, 1/6.

ISLAND QUEEN.—Pink; fine colour, 1/6.

ROSE SCOTT.—Light red, very showy 1/6.



LAMBERTI.—Double red. 1/6.

ROSY MORN.—Old Rose with Salmon; Old rose on reverse of petal, 1/6.

MADELINE CHAMPIGNON.—Rich apricot, with deep strawberry red eye, 1/6.

TANGO QUEEN.—Coppery shade; darker than Conqueror, 1/6.

PACIFICUS CREAM.—Dark eye, 1/6.

PEACH BLOW.—Deep salmon pink, double and free, 1/6.

DOUBLE APRICOT.—1/6.

DOUBLE WHITE.—Small flower, 1/6.

HIBISCUS.—

SINGLE LAVENDER.—1/6.

WILDERS WHITE.—A large single white, 1/6.

WRIGHTII.—Another large single; White with red throat, 1/6.



HYDRANGEAS.—Blue, Pink and White, 1/6

LAGERSTROEMIA (So called Bride of India).—

ALBA.—Double white, 2/-.

INDICA.—Red, 1/6.

MATHEWSII.—Light heliotrope; very showy, 2/- . A photo of which appears elsewhere. The flowers will keep for months on the plant. To get large flowers, prune back sharp every winter.

OVALIFOLIUM.—Pink, 1/6.

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA.—Bears a profusion of purple flowers, 1/6

LASIANDRA EAVESSI.—Lavender, 1/6.

LANTANA.—These showy shrubs are non-spreading, splendid flowering shrubs, 1/3 each.

ALBA.—White.

CHELSEA GEM.—Crimson, suffused orange.

DRAP DE OR.—Yellow.

SELLOWIANA.—Mauve, trailing variety.

GOLIATH.—Orange and red; pretty.

MAGENTA QUEEN.—Rich magenta.

MACKAYA BELLA.—Lilac; nice foliage; pretty flowers; 3 feet, 2/-.

MAGNOLIA ANONAEFOLIA.—Portwine Magnolia; evergreen, 2/6.

MURRAYA EXOTICA.—White, scented flower; evergreen; often called Box Tree, 2/-.

MUSEANDRA FRONDOSA.—Orange flower, backed by a white leaf; striking appearance: strong grower, 2/-.



FLOWER OF JACARANDA

NANDINA DOMESTICA.—The Sacred Bamboo of Japan; white flowers in Spring; graceful foliage, 2/-.

NERIUM OLEANDER.—

DR. GOLFIN.—Deep rosy red; single, 1/9.

MADONNA.—Large semi-double white, 1/9.

SOUV. DE CAZALIS ALLUT.—Dark crimson; single, 1/9.

SPLENDENS.—Large double; pink, 2/-.

DOUBLE RED.—1/9.

PLUMERIA ACUTIFOLIA (Frangipanni).—Beautiful Shrub, grows 15 feet high; creamy white flower; strongly scented, 1/6.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.—A very showy scarlet; flowers in Spring, 1/6.

POMEGRANATE.—Beautiful scarlet flowers which resemble Carnation, 1/9.

RAPHIOLEPSIS INDICA.—White; hardy evergreen shrub; dwarf, 2/-.

RONDELETIA.—Amoena, salmon pink; brilliant little border shrub, 2/6.

RUSSELLIA JUNCEA.—Four feet; attractive, free flowering plant, 2/-.

SPIREA GRANDIFLORA.—Double May, 1/9.

TABERNAEHONTANA COMASSA.—White, Gardenia-like flowers; evergreen; compact shrub, 1/6.

TECOMA STANS.—Yellow flowers; in large clusters; 15 feet, 1/6.

TOXICOPHLAEA SPECTABILIS.—Handsome shrub, with attractive foliage, 2/-.

TREE FERNS.—2/6 each.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

- ARAUCARIA EXCELSIS.**—Norfolk Island Pine, 50 feet, 2/-.
BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIO.—Flame Tree, with handsome foliage; producing a perfect blaze of scarlet flowers, 50 feet, 2/-.
CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS.—Camphor Laurel, 1/6.
FICUS BENJAMINI.—Weeping Fig, 2/6 to 3/6.
FICUS NITIDA.—A fine Fig; evergreen; for street planting, 2/6.
JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA.—Blue flowering tree, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.
QUEENSLAND NUT.—1/6 each; 12/6 dozen.
POINCIANA REGIA.—Bird of Paradise Tree, 2/- each; 20/- dozen.
SHINUS MOLLIS.—Pepper Tree, 2/-.
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Cypress and Pines

- ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.**—Norfolk Island Pine, 2/-.
CYPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA AUREA.—Golden Cypress, 5/-.
CYPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA.—Green; from cuttings, 3/6.
CYPRESSUS ARIZONICA.—Spreading habit; hardy; silver green foliage, 2/6.
THUYA ORIENTALIS.—Bookleaf Pine, 2/-.
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Twining and Climbing Plants

- ALLAMANDA SHOTTI.**—Large yellow flowers, 2/-.
ANTIGONUN LEPTOPUS.—Large cluster of pink flowers, pretty and slender, 1/6.
WHITE.—New, 2/- each.
ASPARAGUS.—Climbing Asparagus Ferns, 2/-. In three sorts.
BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.—Large white trumpet-shaped flowers; perfumed, 2/-.
BIGONIA VENUSTA.—Orange-coloured flowers; quick growing, 1/6.
ROSEA.—Light rose; very pretty, 2/-.
FLORIBUNDA.—Lavender, 1/6.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—

GLABA SANDERIANA.—Magenta, 2/-.

LATERITA.—Brick red, 3/6.

GRIMLEYI.—Light Pink, 2/6.

MAGNIFICA TRAILLI.—1/9.

THOMASSII.—2/6.

MRS. BUTT SYNONYM.—Crimson lake, ruby red; everblooming; recommended, 3/6 each.

FICUS STIPULATA—Climbing Fig, 1/6. Adheres to brick, unpainted wood.**JASMINUM**—Grandiflorum, 2/-.**QUISQUALIS INDICA**—Red, 2/- each.**RHYNOSPHERUM JASMINOIDES**—White star shaped; perfumed; small evergreen leaves, 2/-.**STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA**—White; perfumed; evergreen, 2/-**WISTERIA SINENSIS**—Double; blue, 2/-.

Caladium Bulbs

Beautifully coloured and marked foliage plants. Plant October-November, in a shady and protected position.

BULBS: 1/6 and 2/- EACH; 15/- and 20/- DOZEN

Ferns and Lycopodium

BUSH HOUSE PLANTS

ADIANTUM.—MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—

GRANDICEPS.—2/- each.

GERROTSI.—2/- each.

FISSIMA.—2/- each.

FERGUSONI.—2/6 each.

NEBULOSUM.—2/- each.

LATUM.—2/- each.

MATHEWSII.—2/- each.

SCUTUM.—2/- and 2/6 each.

SCUTUM ROSEUM.—2/6 each.

CUNEATUM VARIEGATUE.—2/- each.

WEIGANDI.—2/- each.

ARALIA SIEBOLDI.—2/-. Handsome foliage plants.

ARALIA GERANIFOHUM.—2/-. Leaves like a Geranium.

DAVALLIA BALLATA.—Haresfoot Fern, 2/- each.

GOLDEN DAVILLIE.—2/6 each.

GLOXINIAS.—In pots, 2/-.

GOLDEN FERN.—2/-.

HOLLY FERN.—2/- each.

OAKLEAF FERN.—2/- each.

SILVER FERN.—2/- each.

NEPHROLEPIS.—

MACOSI.—1/6 and 2/- each.

SUBMISSIA.—1/6 and 2/- each.

McKENZIE.—1/6 and 2/- each.

LYCOPODIUM.—

MARTINI.—1/6 each.

NEWI.—2/- each.

METALLICA.—2/- each.

SELAGENELLA AUREA.—Yellow, 2/- each.

GESNERA.—Red; velvety leaves, 2/- each.

MILITARY FERN.—1/6 and 2/- each.

PTERES CHRISTATA.—1/6.

PTERES HASTATA.—A pretty variegated leaf, 1/6.

POLOPODIUM.—2/- each.

FISHTAIL FERNS.—2/- each.

BIRDS' NEST (Crow's Nest).—2/- and 2/6 each.

REX BEGONIA.—1/- and 1/6 each.

TASSELFERN.—From 3/6 on.

TUBEROSE ROOTED BEGONIAS.—2/- each.



GERBERA

Annuals in Season

ARGERATUM.—Blue; also in White; 6d. dozen.

ASTERS.—Crego and Tasmanian Branching; 6d. dozen. From July onward.

CANDYTUFT.—White; 6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

CALENDULA RADIO.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

CALENDULA WHITE.—Cape Marygold, 6d. dozen.

CARNATION MARGUERITE.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

CARNATION MALMAISON.—1/- dozen. Autumn and Winter.

CARNATION GIANT CHABAUD.—2/6 dozen. Autumn and Winter.

CLARKIA DOUBLE.—Mixed; 6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

CINERARIAS.—1/6 dozen. From March till May.

CENTAUREA.—Cornflower; blue; 6d. dozen.

DIANTHUS HEDWIGII.—6d. dozen; all the year round.

DIMORPHOTICA AURANTIACA.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

DELPHINIUM GIANT.—1/6 dozen.

GODETIA.—6d. dozen.

GYPSOPHILA.—6d. dozen.

ICELAND POPPY.—Giant mixed; 6d. dozen. Autumn.

ICELAND POPPY.—Coonarra pink; 1/- dozen. Autumn.

LARKSPUR.—Mixed; 6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

LUPINS.—Mixed; 6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

MARYGOLD.—African; 6d. dozen.

LEPTOSYNE.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

MARYGOLD.—French; 6d. dozen.

NEMISIA.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

PANSY.—9d. dozen.

PANSY.—Giant Exhibition Strain; 1/6 dozen.

PENSTEMON.—Giant; mixed; 1/6 dozen. Autumn and Winter.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—6d. dozen.

SALPIGLOSSIS.—6d. dozen.

SNAPDRAGON.—Giant; mixed; 6d. dozen.

SCHIZANTHUS.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

STOCKS.—Giant; Ten Weeks; 9d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

SALVIA BONFIRE.—3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

SALVIA LILAC.—Variegated leaf; 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

STATICE.—6d. dozen. Autumn and Winter.

VERBENA.—Mixed; 1/- dozen. Autumn and Winter.

ZINNIA.—6d. dozen. Spring and Summer.



Gerbera Seedlings

1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 PER DOZEN

Flowering Plants: 6d. each; 5/6 dozen; Thousand, price on application.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—Named varieties; 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Culinary Plants

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Henderson's Succession, large flat; St. John's Day, small round; Glory of Enkhuizen, large round; 6d. bundle of 25; or 1/6 per 100; 15/- per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER.—Eclipse; 9d. bundle of 25; 2/6 per 100.

BEETROOT.—Turnip Rooted; 6d. bundle of 25.

LETTUCE.—Iceberg; 6d. bundle of 25.

TOMATO PLANTS.—6d. dozen; 2/- per 100; 15/- per 1,000.

SAGE, THYME, MAJORAM.—6d. a pot.

PARSLEY.—6d. dozen.

ROSELLAS.—1/- dozen. Ready in Spring.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—9d. EACH; 7/6 PER DOZEN

READY IN MAY



QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

AMENDED STAMPED PARCELS (PREPAID) RATES

(Subject to Classification of Parcels)

M I L E S

Weight in Lb	12 and under	13-25	26-50	51-75	76-101	102-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	Over 900 Miles
1	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d
2	0 5	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
3	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
4	0 9	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
5	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
6	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
7	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
8	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
9	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
10	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
11	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
12	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
13	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
14	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
15-21	1 1	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
22-28	1 3	1 6	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10
29-42	1 6	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
43-56	1 9	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
57-84	2 5	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 4
85-112	3 0	3 8	4 5	5 6	6 8	8 0	9 1	10 1	11 1	12 1	13 1	14 1	15 1	16 1	17 1
*	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 1¾	0 2	0 2½	0 2¾	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½

* Each extra 1 lb. over 112 lb.

If freight is not prepaid by parcel stamps, an extra charge is made to compensate for book-keeping. Where possible, arrange for pre-payment of freight and take advantage of the cheaper rates.

BUNDABERG, QUEENSLAND

Please send me the Goods mentioned in this Order Form

(*State how to be sent—Post or Rail)

which I enclose.....value £ : :

(In full—plainly written)

(In full—plainly written)

SUBSTITUTE THE NEAREST IF SOLD OUT **OVER**



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